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# THE ARCHITECT

•VOLUME XV •NUMBER 2 •  
•FEBRUARY •1918 •

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# THE ARCHITECT

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EDITOR

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L'HOTEL DE VILLE, LOUVAIN

G. H. Photo

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1918

NO. 2



GARDEN FRONT, WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD, ENGLAND

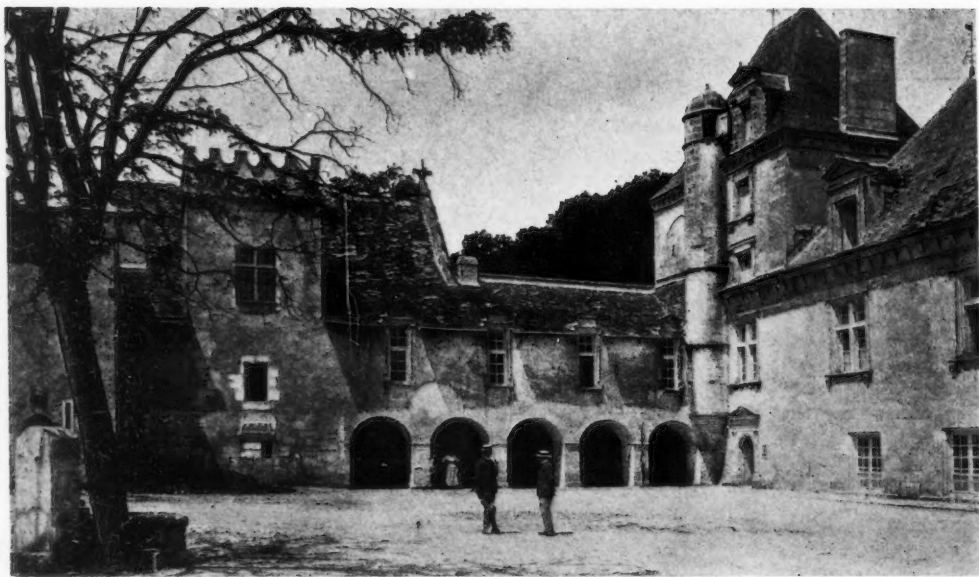
## The Aesthetic Element in Public School Architecture

By H. G. SIMPSON, Architect, A. I. A.

CHARLES DICKENS begins one of his most celebrated novels with the words: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, . . . it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair. . . ." These phrases serve to indicate pretty clearly the state of school architecture as viewed from the æsthetic standpoint. On the one hand we are able to congratulate ourselves very honestly upon the demise of certain undesirable types and tendencies of a few years past, while on the other hand a review of current work does not indicate that we are yet arrived at a point where the old conflict between beauty and utility has reached a complete solution, nor is there yet sufficient indication of unanimity in æsthetic ideals. This conflict, more imaginary than real, is largely

a vestige of the materialism of the nineteenth century. The rapid advance of physical science in that era led its devotees to place disproportionate emphasis upon material and mechanical considerations, and forced a sort of counter-revolution, on the part of those concerned with the survival of spiritual and æsthetic ideals. Thus was born the tradition of a conflict between the practical and the beautiful, and it is but natural that school architecture should feel the effect of the strife. Fortunately the profound change in sentiment due to the war, and the renewed emphasis upon ideals, give promise that a saner view will prevail, that science and art will co-operate where before they competed, and that the æsthetic side of school building will command the attention it rightly de-





Courtyard, School of Agriculture, Angoulême, France.

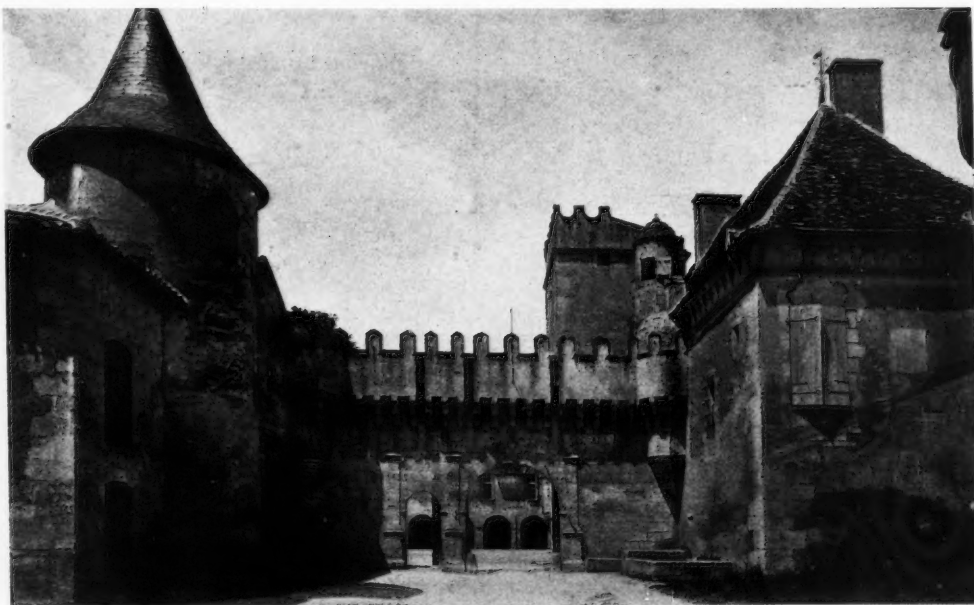
serves. The element of beauty is now tolerated as a concession to "artistic taste" (!), or mildly advocated from reasons of civic pride and civic policy, and, by the majority, regarded as either a luxury or a form of civic advertisement. It must be assigned its true importance. We must recognize that the culture of the mind is dependent upon a favorable mental environment, just as much as is the culture of the body upon a proper physical one, and, recognizing this, we will expend just as much thought and effort to obtain the proper note of harmony, tranquillity and good proportion as we do to secure effective lighting and ventilation and sound construction.

In noting the characteristics of the current output, one is struck by the large number of buildings which fall into two classes, the one frankly utilitarian and the other ornate, sometimes extremely so, in a sort of external or detachable manner which suggests the paint and powder of the stage. This might seem to be an indictment of the architectural profession, but I think the cause lies deeper than that in the fact that the three chief factors, architect, committee, and the public, are not yet in complete accord as to the fundamental needs, nor as to their relative importance. Obsession by the various so-called practical standards, and details of mechanical equipment has in many cases led to consideration of beauty as a non-essential and secondary matter, to be applied like a garment after the form of the building is already fixed. This has resulted in much embellishment of the

detachable nature already alluded to, and is one of the chief reasons for the extremely heterogeneous effect which an assemblage of current work produces. The clothing of the buildings, if I may use the term, is an expression of the personality of the architect or is designed to advertise the opulence and civic self-esteem of the community; in many cases is even frankly copied from some historic example without the pretense of assimilation. Is it to be wondered at that the resulting medley of personal, local and historic influences should be heterogeneous and confusing, should produce buildings which fail to indicate scholastic character

and well-defined æsthetic ideals?

When these prevalent tendencies are superseded by the general recognition of beauty as a vital force in the process of education, we shall have not only more beautiful buildings, but more expressive and consistent ones, whose appeal is primarily to the minds of the pupils. The tendency will be constantly away from the formal and institutional character and toward the intimate, domestic and cheerful. The architect will have a keener sense of responsibility as a factor in the progress of culture, which will increase his enthusiasm, stimulate his imagination, and give more definite direction to his endeavor. Relatively more study will be expended upon the interior, where it touches the pupils most constantly, especially upon a more adequate and harmonious treatment of the school rooms themselves; more effort made to treat



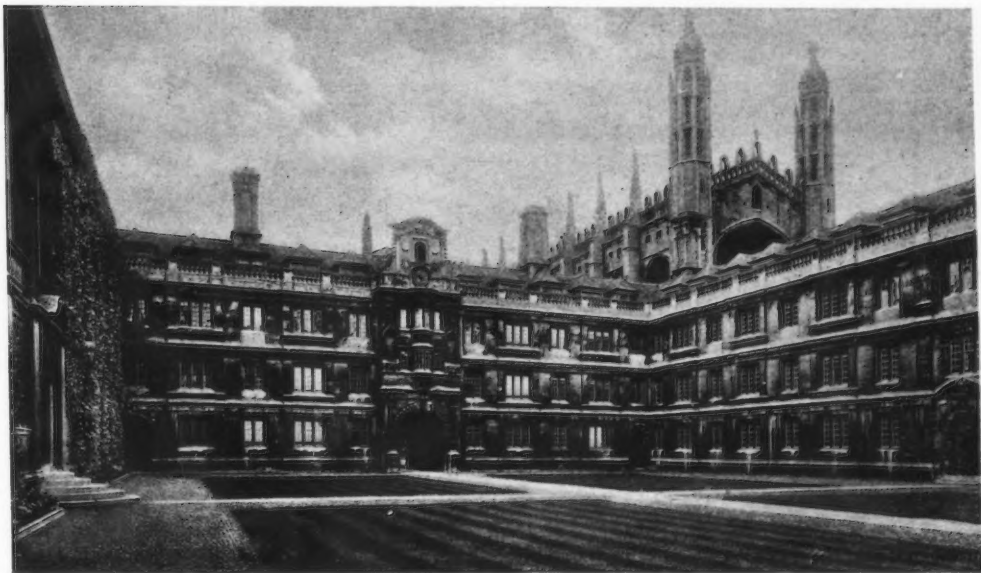
Courtyard, School of Agriculture, Angoulême, France.



their forms so that the necessary equipment may be less painfully obtrusive than is now the case. Very marked progress along this line has been made in kindergarten and some other special rooms. The problem of the typical class room is more difficult, but by no means impossible of solution, and constituting, as it does, the chief part of every building, is of vastly more importance. Perhaps some one will remark that a program such as this would bankrupt any but the most wealthy towns. Quite the contrary; for with beauty proceeding from giving agreeable form to essentials, rather than by applying ornamentation, the tendency will actually be towards economy. We shall have fewer cases where the whole appropriation is squandered upon some pompous and formal treatment of a single facade, often as much out of character with the purpose of the building as a dress suit at a picnic. Moreover, in doing away with this display upon some single feature, which only aggravates the poverty of the remainder, we shall provide an object lesson in consistency, balance, proportion and restraint far more effective than the formal instruction of the class room.

These observations must not be construed as advocating the neglect of the exterior nor as indicating that it is a mistake to consider the school as a factor in civic adornment. The errors in this direction have consisted in regarding schools *solely* from this angle, and in forgetting that the interests of the pupils come first.

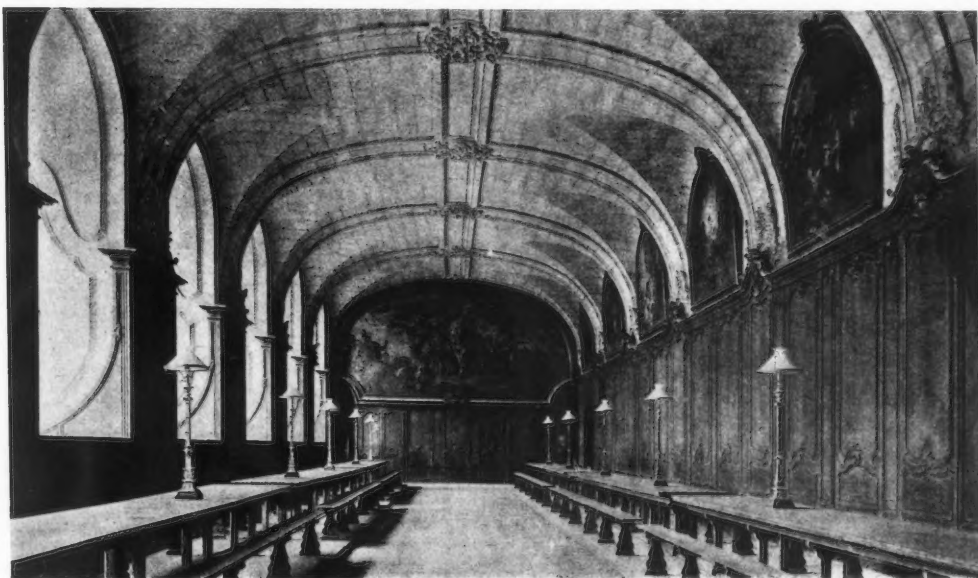
With the increasing realization of the cultural sig-



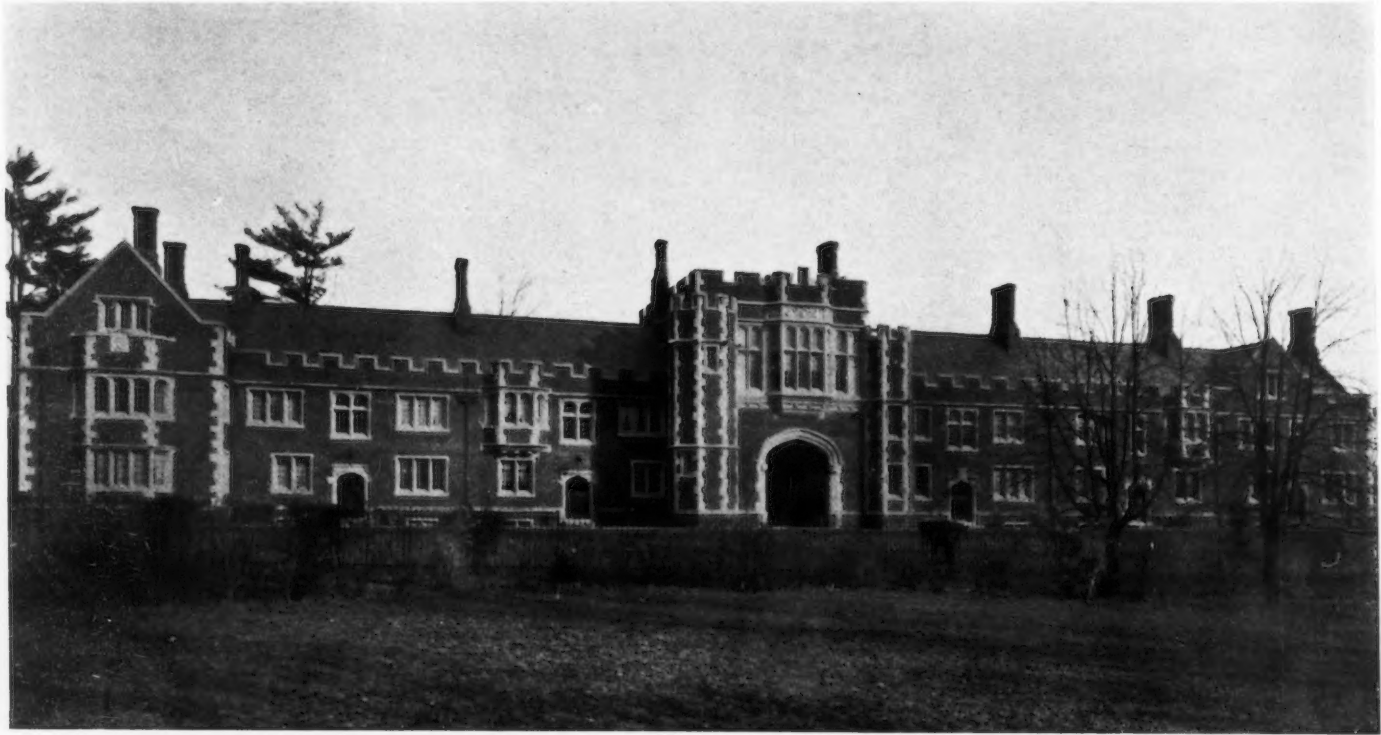
Court, Clare College, Cambridge, England.

nificance of architecture, we may expect to see less dependence upon ornament and more emphasis upon the more fundamental qualities of design, composition, grouping, proportion, and carefully considered use of materials and textures. Especially may we expect a more studied and effective relation between architecture and planting, which will abolish the harshness of the customary playground, while taking due precautions against the destructive tendencies of the average healthy school children.

I often have wondered why public schools have become so different in planning and in expression from college buildings and private schools or from the larger forms of domestic architects. There is in all these classes of buildings something which is of the essence of the problem. Certainly, in view of the portion of their time which children spend in a school, it might well take on the character of a home, within the limitations imposed by lighting and the requirements of discipline. Beyond question the feeling of imprisonment and involuntary servitude would be appreciably mitigated thereby. Our best recent work is leaning cautiously in this direction and its success argues for a more radical and complete break with the institutional and depressing type, which, not so long ago, seemed to threaten beauty and the joy of living with extinction so far as the public schools were concerned. Comparing the public schools with colleges and boarding schools we often find that the latter, with no very radical differences of space, division or construction, and often with no more funds than are



Interior, Lyceum, Caen, France.

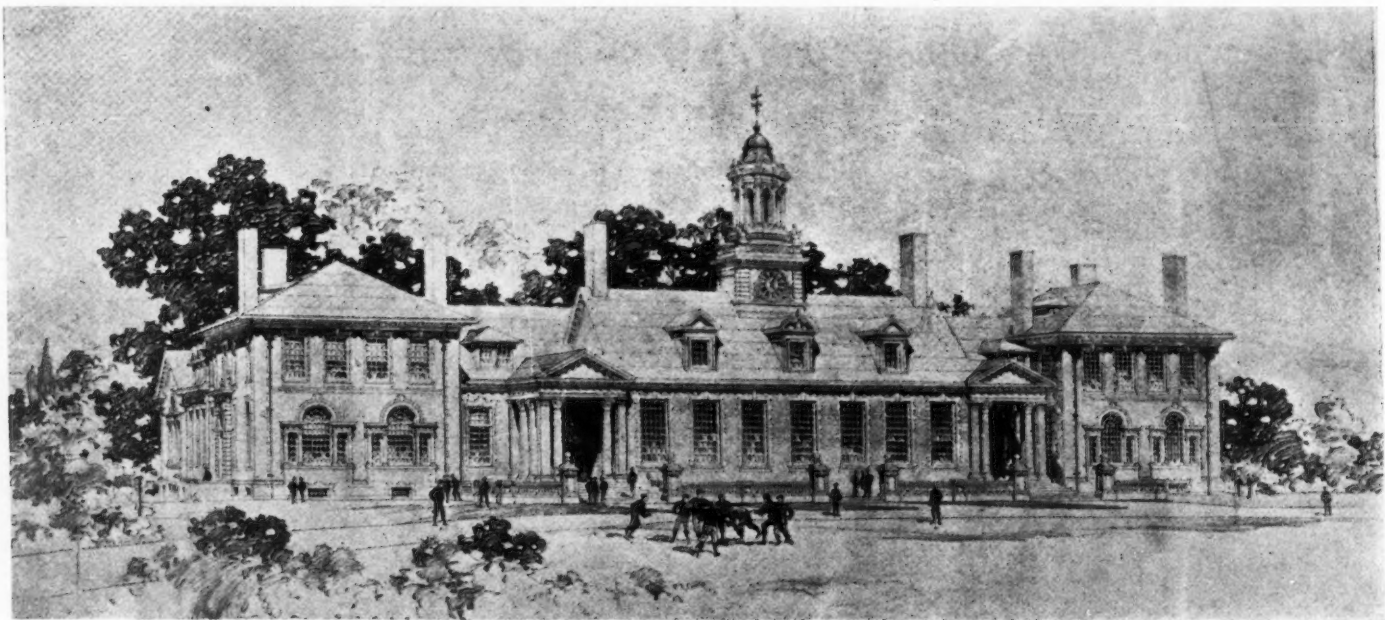


'79 HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, from "Architecture"  
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS, Architect

available for some of our larger city schools, arrive at a certain distinction, a quiet, well-mannered charm, which the public work misses and might well have. This thing is due in part to location in spacious grounds, but is even more the result of a simpler and less pompous type of design and to planning which locates the focus of interest away from, rather than thrust aggressively toward the public highways.

If our democracy is to mean in fact, as it does in

theory, equal opportunity for all, our public schools must teach not merely to earn a living, but to *live*. Their architecture must provide not merely wholesome shelter for the body, but active, forcible influences for good upon the mind and the character and ideals of the students and a proper appreciation of beauty as an indispensable factor in well-rounded civilization.



GROTON SCHOOL, GROTON, MASS.  
PEABODY & STEARNS, Architects



# A Plea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design

By IRVING F. MORROW

THERE is no question that detachment is a condition of disinterested judgment. It is a matter of common observation, for instance, that people who have no children of their own are the only ones who entertain generous theories as to how children should be brought up, and who have the courage to urge their convictions on the subject. The petty exigencies of routine cast a blight upon the finer idealism which is essential to a sense of values and a broad and consistent vision. Thus it happens that in spite of—possibly because of—the fact that I can with no justice accord myself the title of “schoolhouse specialist,” I propose to set forth what I consider some of the essentials

to the proper accomplishment of the task. I say advisedly “accord myself,” because, unlike most honorific distinctions, the onus of this one is self-imposed. A conscience inconveniently squeamish bids me state the simple facts. It is a damaging admission with which to set out, for it may be taken as a tacit confession that I am not of the subtle diplomatic stuff which can manipulate school boards, and to invalidate whatever conclusions I present.

I am not, however, a person to be daunted by difficulties, even when clearly foreseen. I could even put forward theories as to the methods of dealing with school boards, with as much earnestness and authority as if I made a practice of capturing every board assailed. My faith is of a robustness which will not admit the invalidation of a principle because of the failure of one—or more—cases. But this is a digression. Besides, diplomacy is coming to have invidious associations. It will suffice to confine myself to a consideration of school buildings themselves in order to demonstrate the unreasonableness of my position, which will be appreciated when I state that my two principal contentions are that, in the design of schools, the pretensions of the experts are fatuous, and that we are neglecting to consider the particular parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children.

My own school days may not be too removed to

furnish authentic recollections. On looking back there descends over my senses the pall of bleak yards, dingy corridors, and high, bare rooms, varied, on approaching the halls of higher learning, by a casual dusty plaster bust. I am not without memories of those fond episodes which endear school days in retrospect, nor of an occasional teacher of insight and sympathy; yet they all seem to lie on the far side of this dispiriting curtain, which can only be penetrated as by force of will. It must readily be conceded that in the fundamentals of orderly planning and of adequate equipment we have made great strides since the days of my own school experiences. I mention

this only to enforce the significance of the subtle atmosphere of environment, which will color impressions to the prejudice of judgment and in defiance of will, even after the lapse of years. The quarters of the “temporary” Architecture Building at the University of California were, in all my educational experience, probably the first to leave an impression of being pleasant to inhabit for themselves.

But, as I say, I have no wish to question the progress

we have made; much of it I only wish to deplore. Not that progress was not essential; for the old-time school was intolerable. If it can be so disheartening in retrospect, what must have been its influence at the time! But as children we were in no position to diagnose the trouble; we could merely show the symptom, that we disliked to attend school. During the interval which has elapsed, educators and architects have been industriously diagnosing. Noting the reluctance of the average, even the exceptional, child to become educated, they have at least shown intelligence in asking the question, Why? if not always in answering it.

The educator's panacea is the recognition of the child's “individuality.” He holds with Dogberry that to write and read comes by nature, and is willing to let that appear when there is no need for such vanity. He will teach the child as much prescribed knowledge as may be without the child's suspecting foul play;



Interior. Banbury, England.

at which point he courteously consults the child's educational predilections, being careful not to be disagreeably exacting. A repugnance toward the multiplication table may be circumvented by a revision of the curriculum on one of two principles. Either the offensive information may be eliminated and replaced by a course in roller skating, or it may be ingeniously interwoven with a specially devised school yell, and be entirely learned before being suspected. However, I shall press this matter no further. I have followed controversies between educators in journals, and I realize that I have probably already gone much too far.

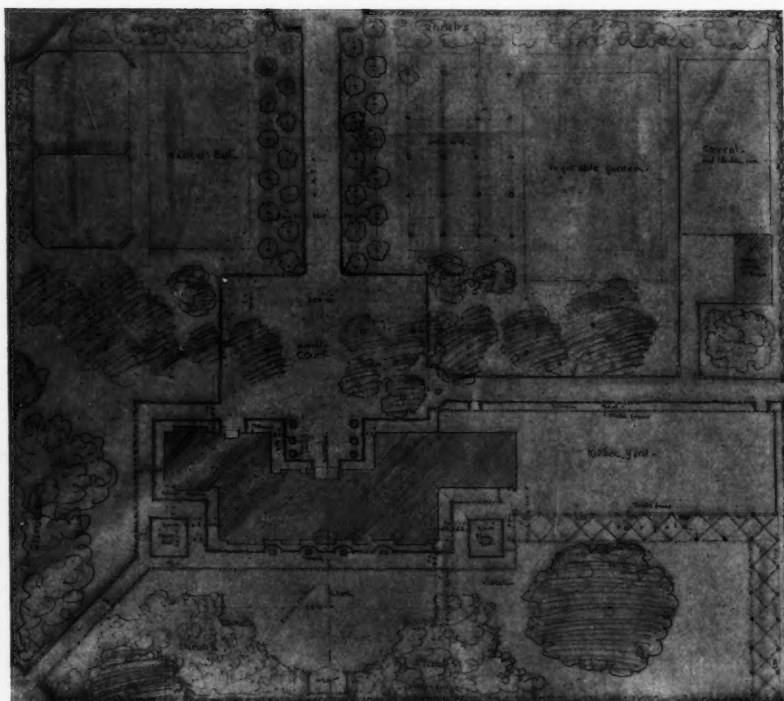
I return to the architectural aspect of the case. Architects likewise have made their diagnosis and prescribed. With the untroubled faith of a complacently efficient age in mechanism, we have multiplied and perfected equipment to a really alarming degree. We have industriously standardized and tabulated the whole paraphernalia for every age and each sex. The child's every need has been foreseen and provided for; no child can prove sufficiently ingenious to develop a trouble for which there does not await the appropriate corrective apparatus. Does the child evince a desire to play in the vacant lots, he is presented with a perfectly appointed gymnasium. Does he revel in the accumulation of germ-bearing dirt so acquired, he is confronted with shower baths. Plumbing is of the ultra-sanitary. School-room windows

are kept closed to humor the operation of scientifically devised plants for heating and ventilation. At our fingers' tips are tables for the porportioning of window area, the height of blackboards, the widths of corridors. Surely only through gross stupidity and ingratitude, we say, could the child of today be averse to school.

Nevertheless, despite all this impressive conjuring of tricks, we are rewarded by no keener enthusiasm on the part of the child for his school. This is disheartening — or irritating — according to one's temper.

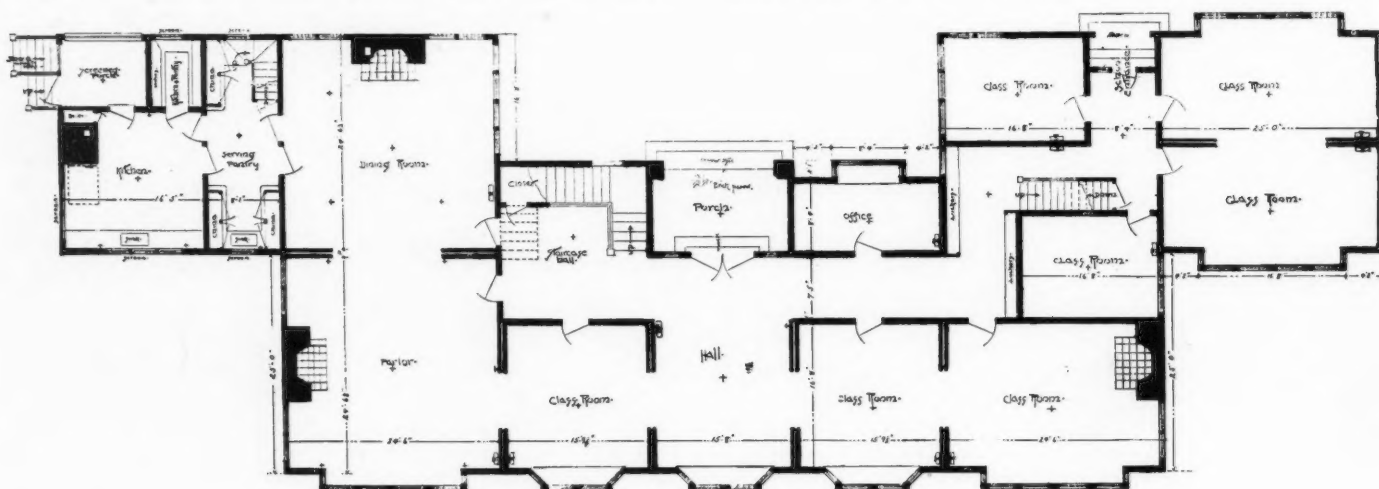
Having thus carefully led up to the hopeless situation, let me introduce my own diagnosis and prescription.

The omission of specific mention was certainly not meant to exclude children from the application of the profound truth that man shall not live by bread alone. But with the instinct of bakers we have been confining our attention to bread. Of all the elaborate statistical apparatus that clutters the design of our schools, I insist that one-half is fatuity, and the other half common sense. The former let us throw, with physics, to the dogs; we'll none of it. Common sense I have no intention to decry; I merely wish to point out that it must be accompanied by a sense of humor to be effective; a delicate thing and not overly common in spite of its name, it will not withstand the ordeal of tabulation; it becomes denatured when attended by a pompous patting of oneself on the back. For all their



Miss Harder's School, Palo Alto, Cal.

Coxhead & Coxhead, Architects



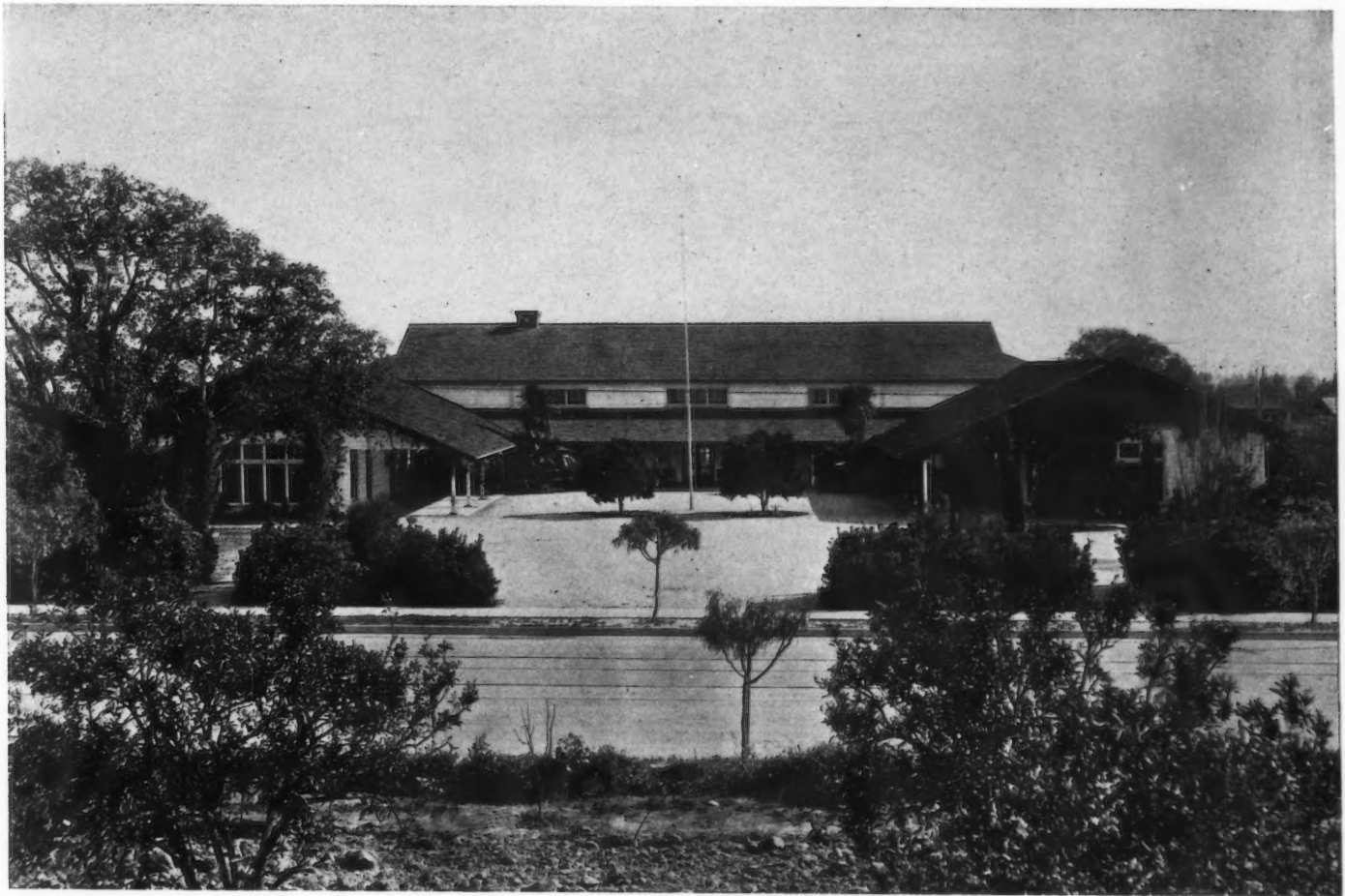
DESIGN FOR SCHOOL BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CAL., FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects





MISS HARDER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PALO ALTA, CAL.  
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects





POLYTECHNIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT AND ELMER GREY, Architects

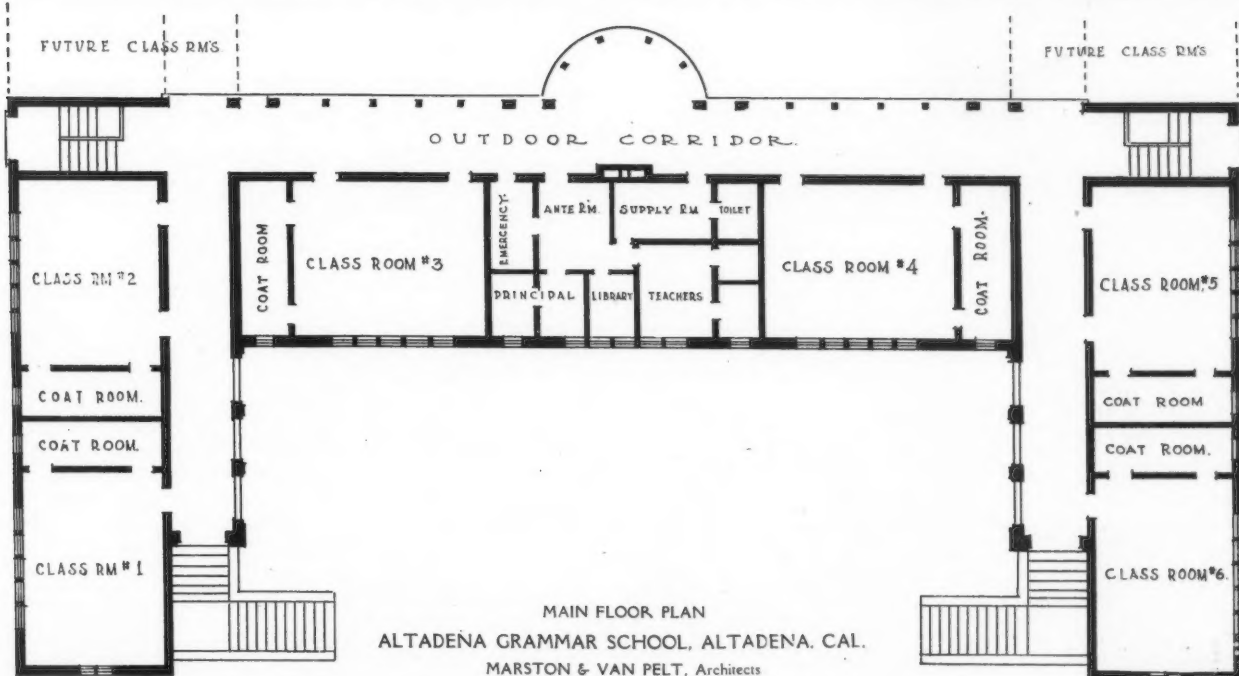
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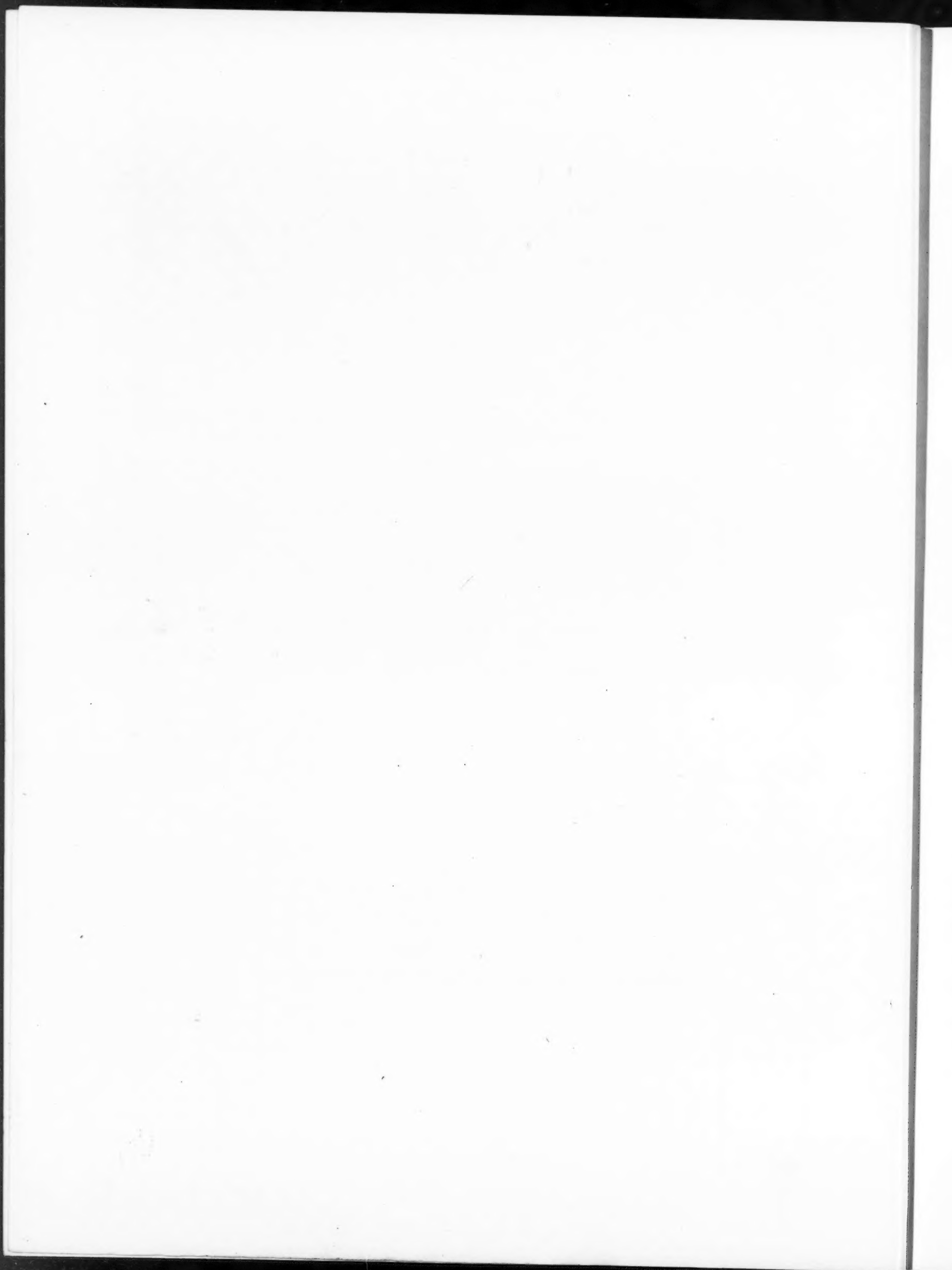




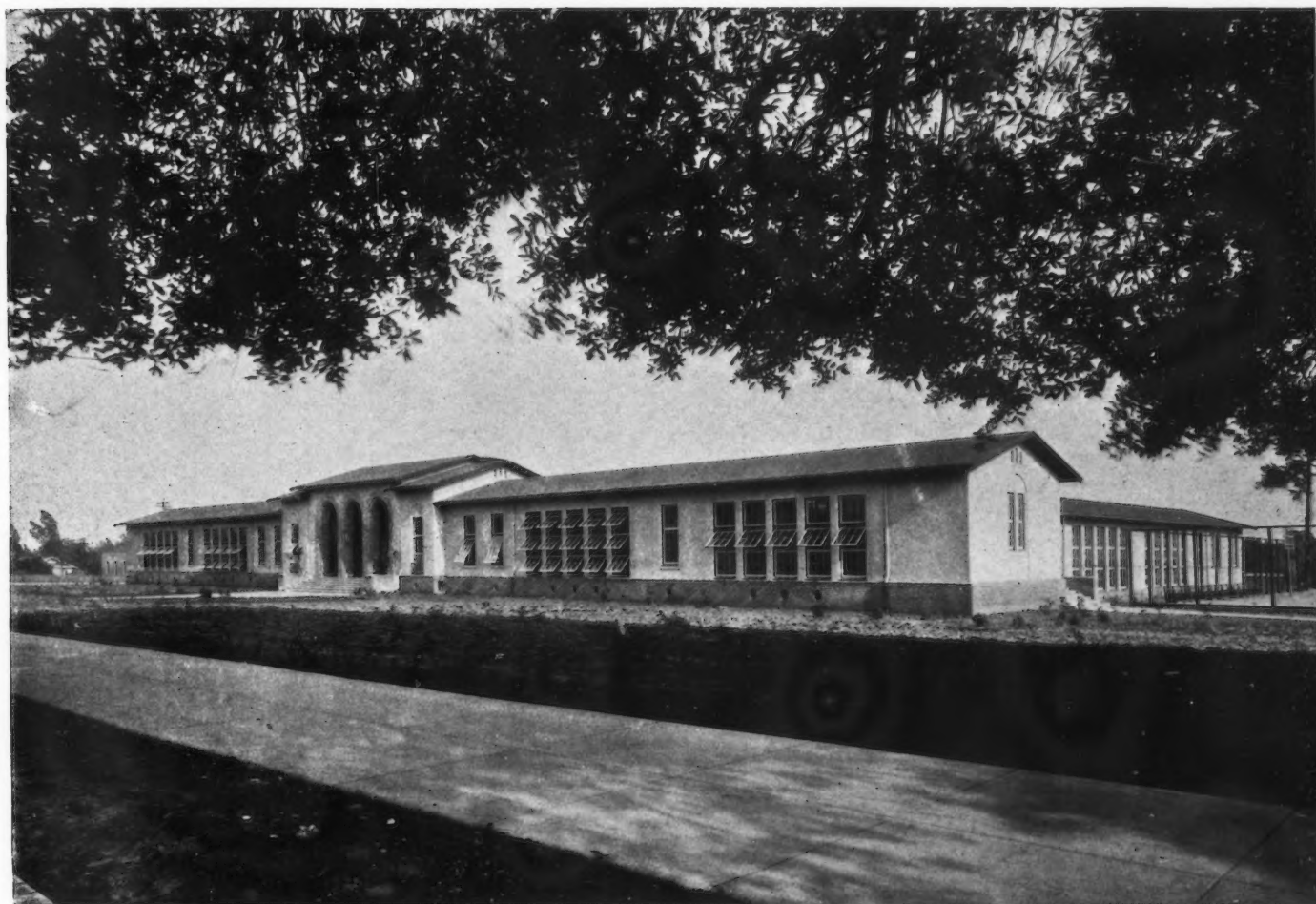
VIEWS IN PATIO  
POLYTECHNIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT AND ELMER GREY, Architects

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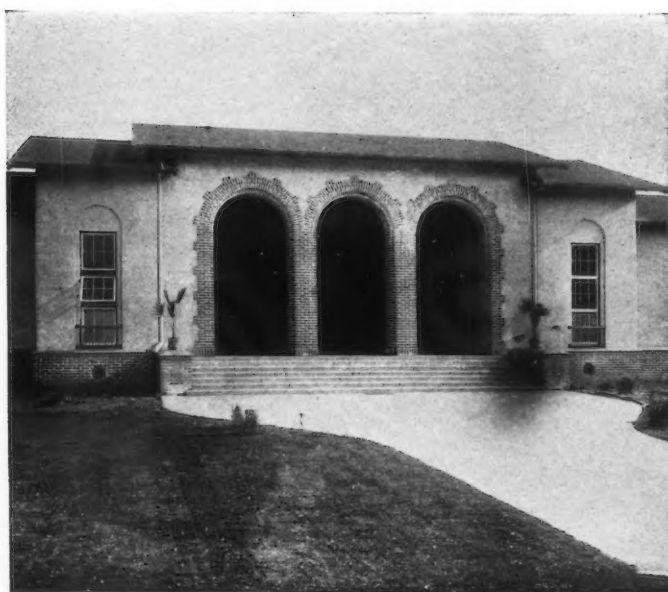




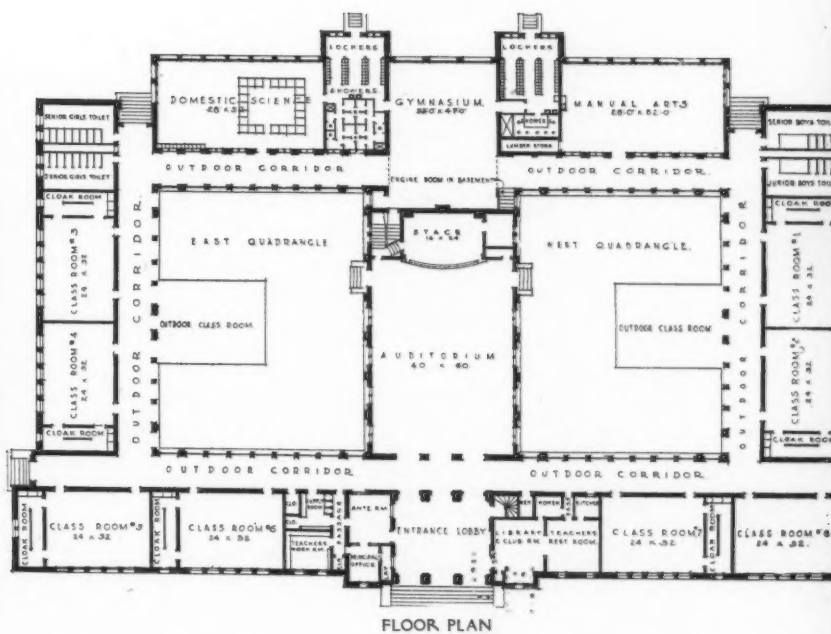




DETAIL VIEW



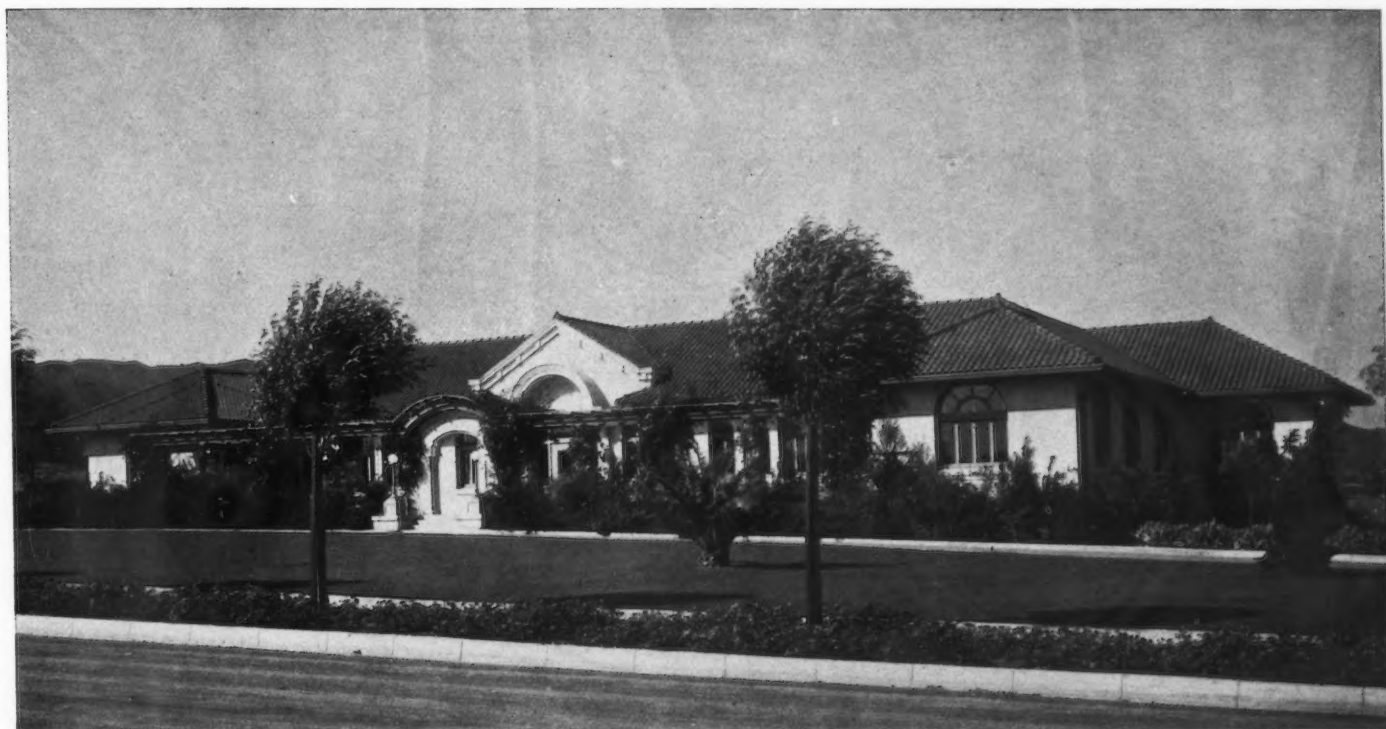
DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE



FLOOR PLAN

LAMANDA PARK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.  
MARSTON & VAN PELT, Architects

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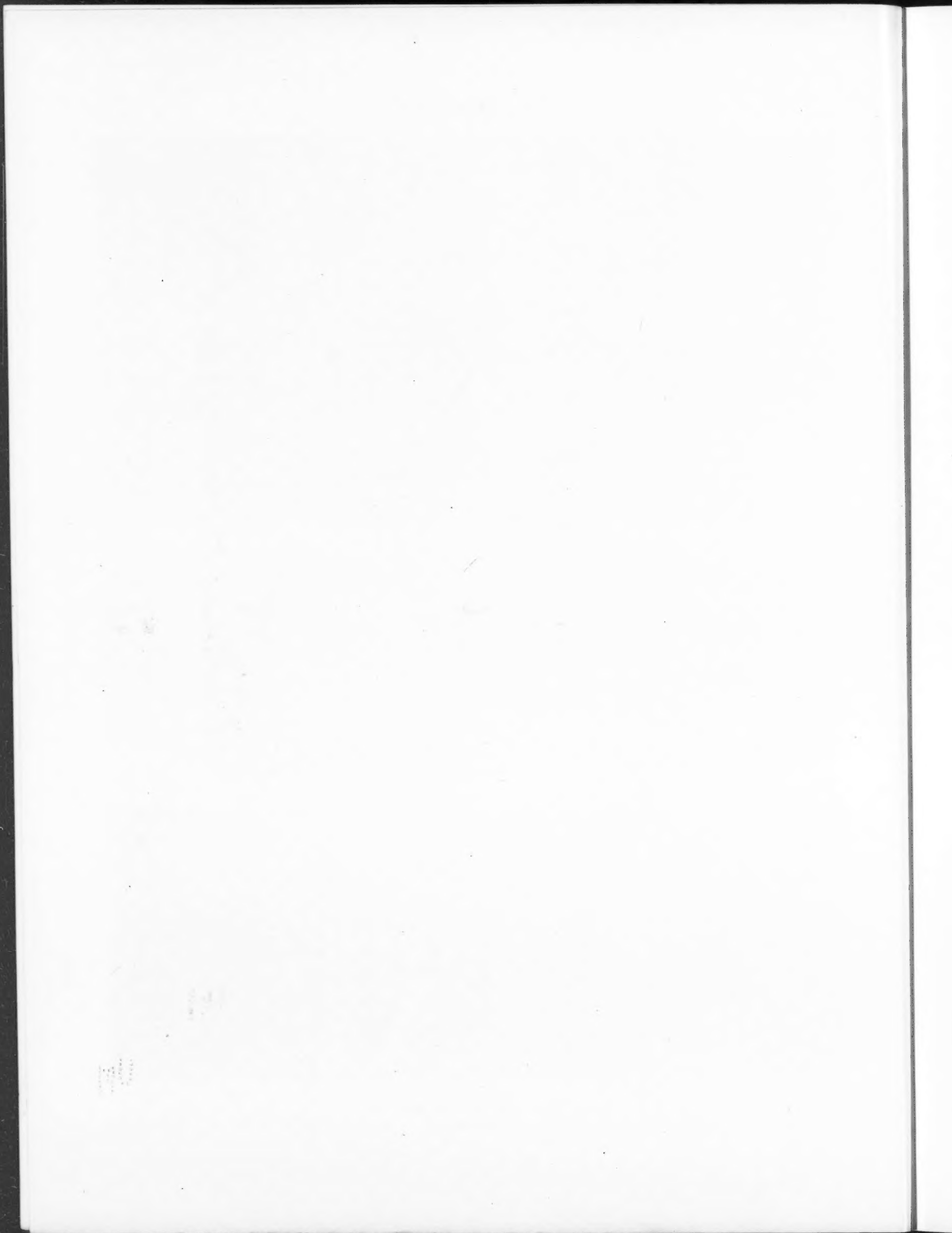


GENERAL VIEW



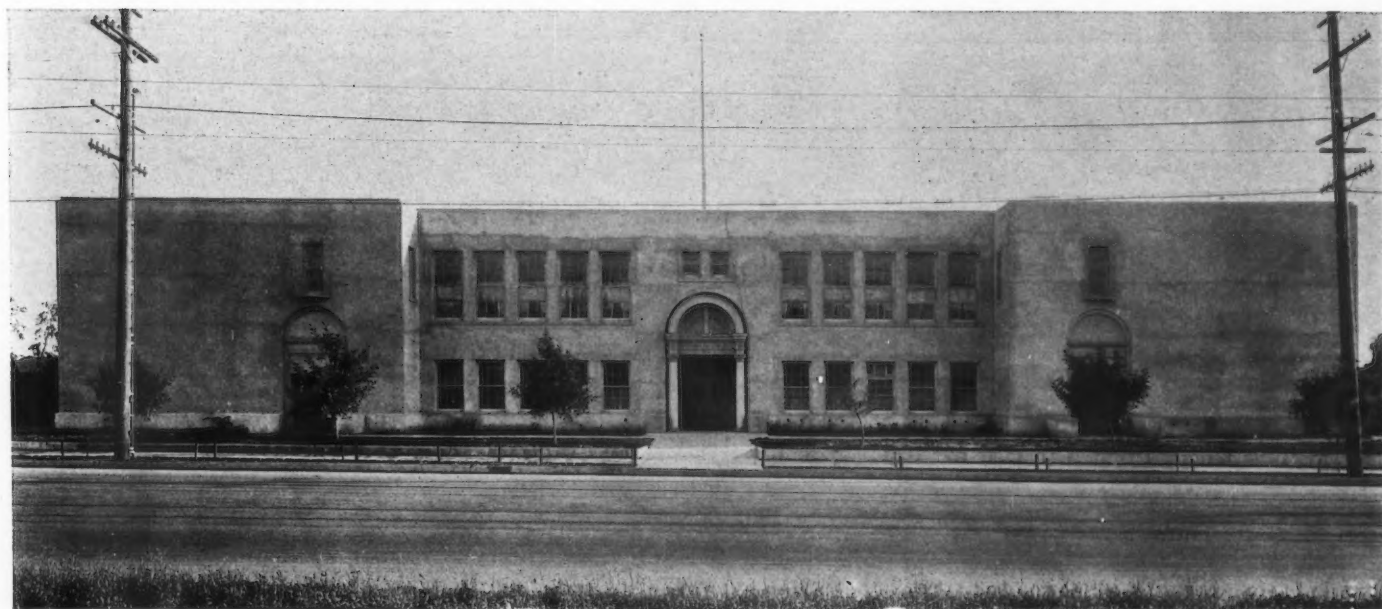
PAVED TERRACE  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BEVERLEY HILLS, CAL  
W. J. DODD, Architect







MAIN ENTRANCE



SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
P. O. WRIGHT, Architect

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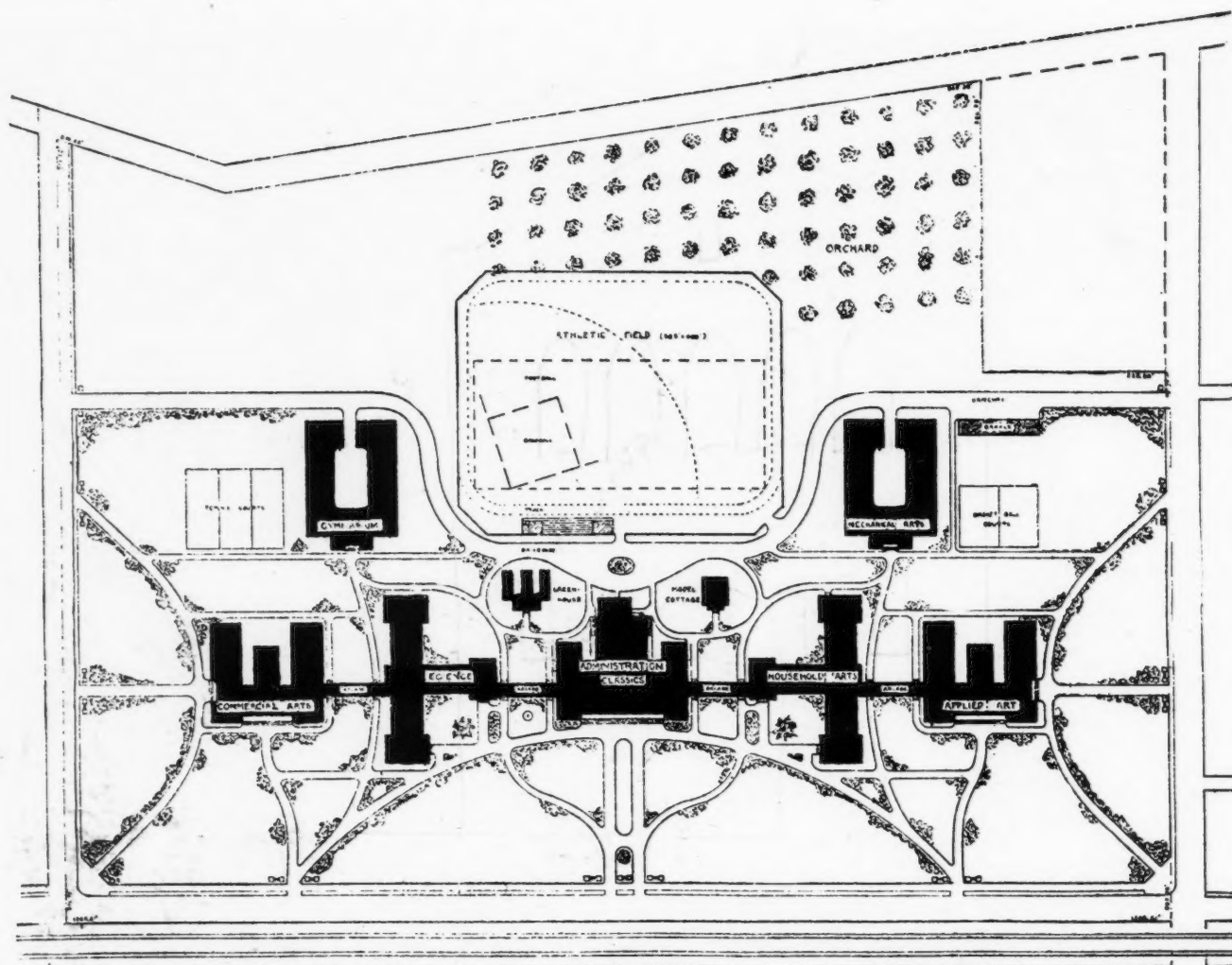




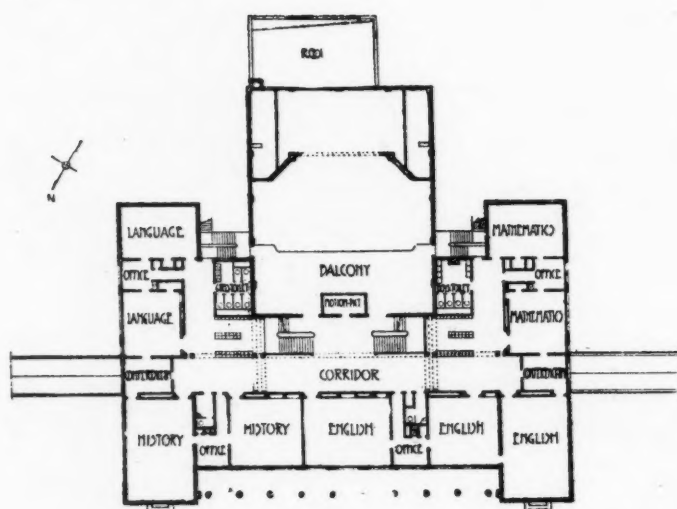
ENTRANCE DETAIL



VENICE POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.  
C. H. RUSSELL CO., Architects

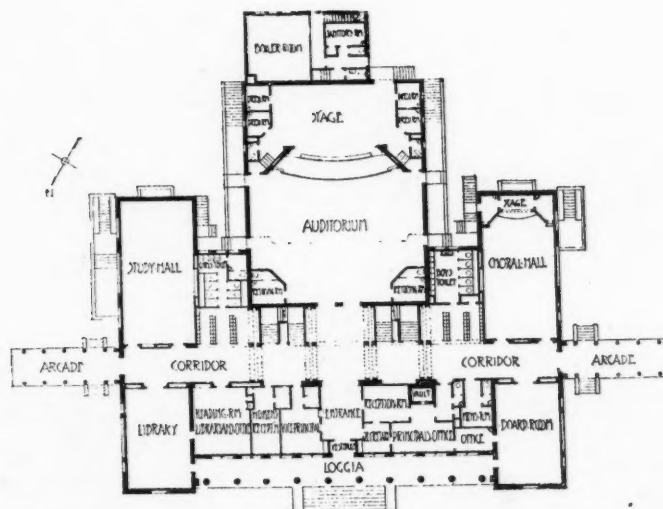


PLAN OF GROUNDS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



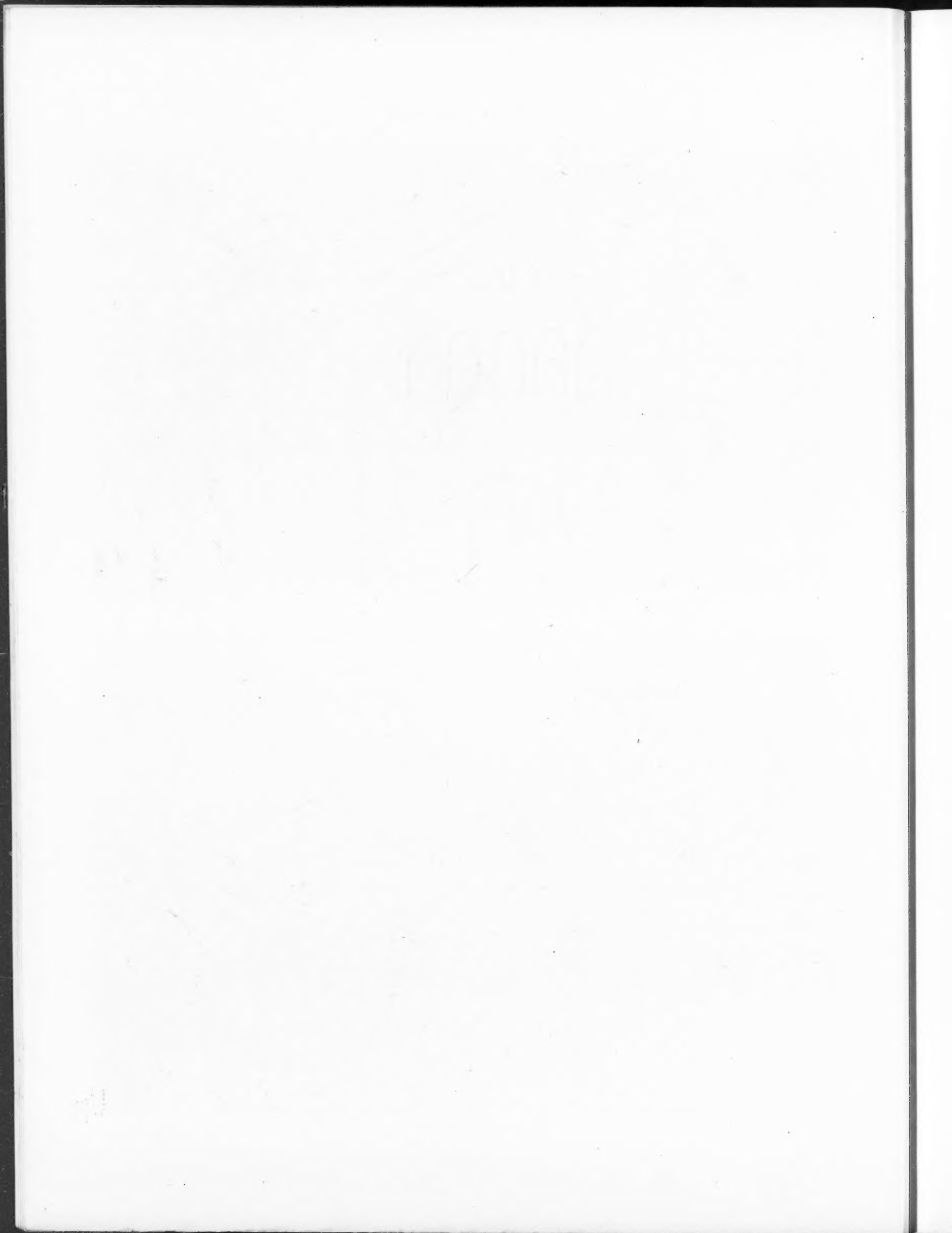
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

VENICE UNION POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.  
C. H. RUSSELL CO., Architects



ASSEMBLY HALL ENTRANCE  
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect







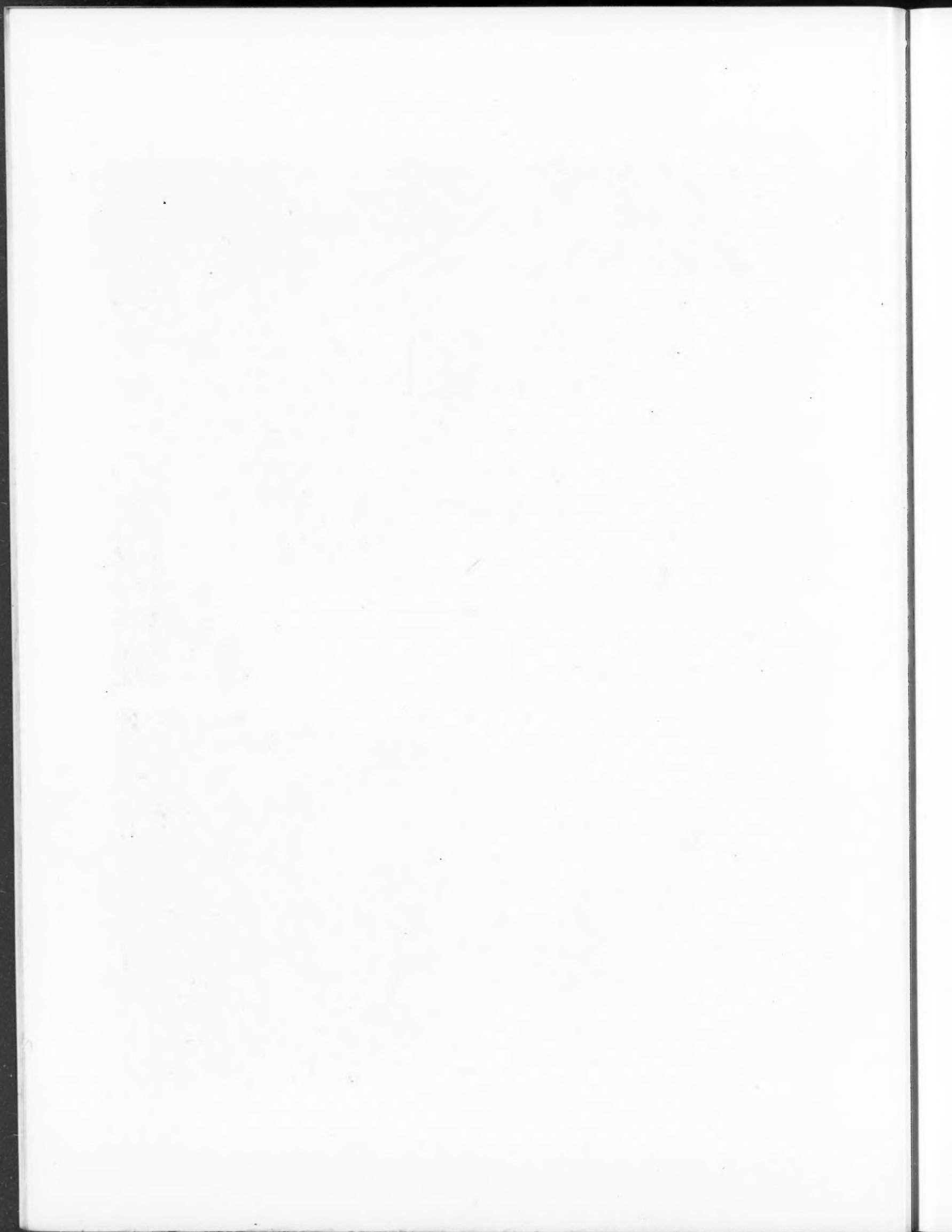
EAST OR MAIN ELEVATION



REAR OR WEST ELEVATION

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

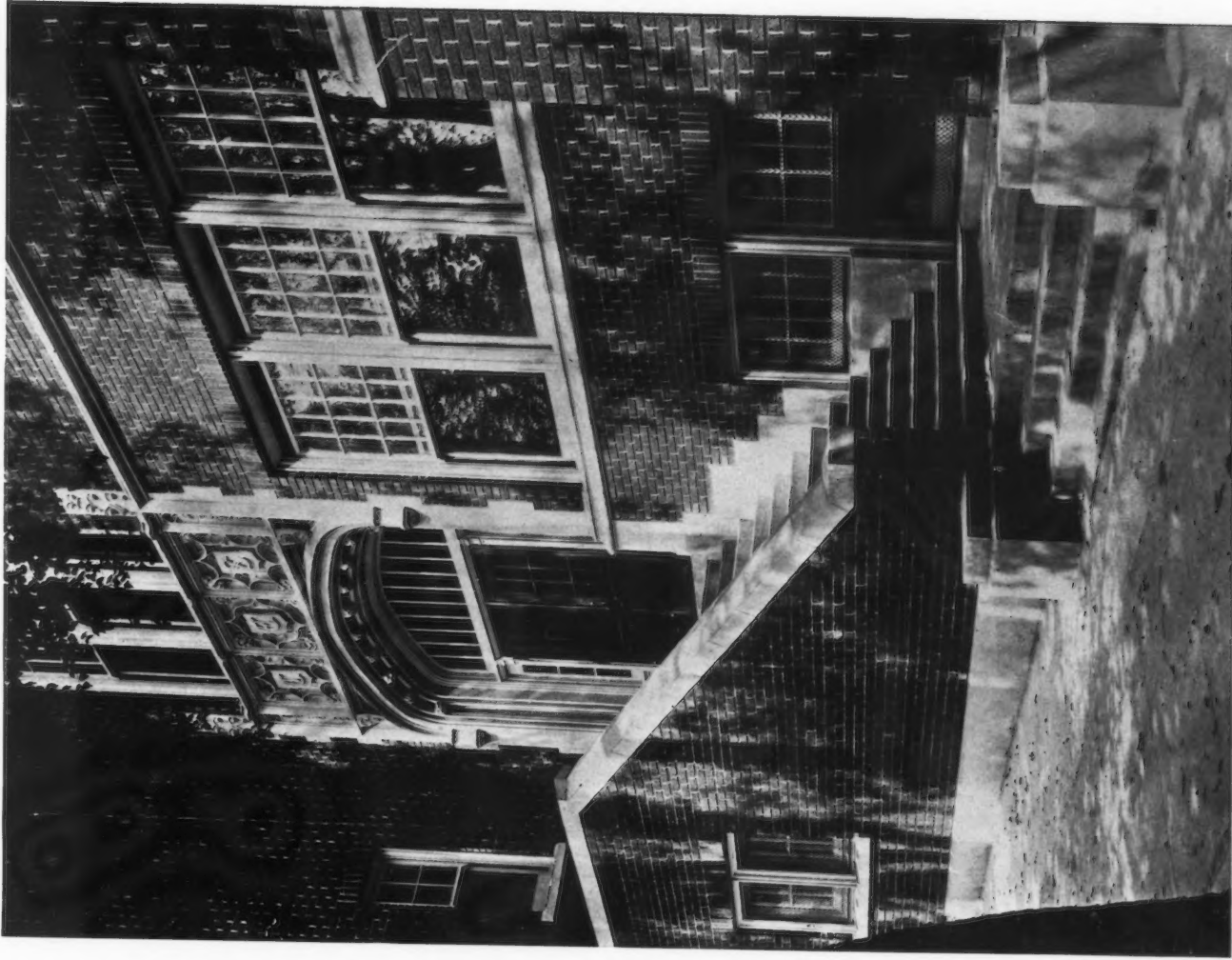
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect





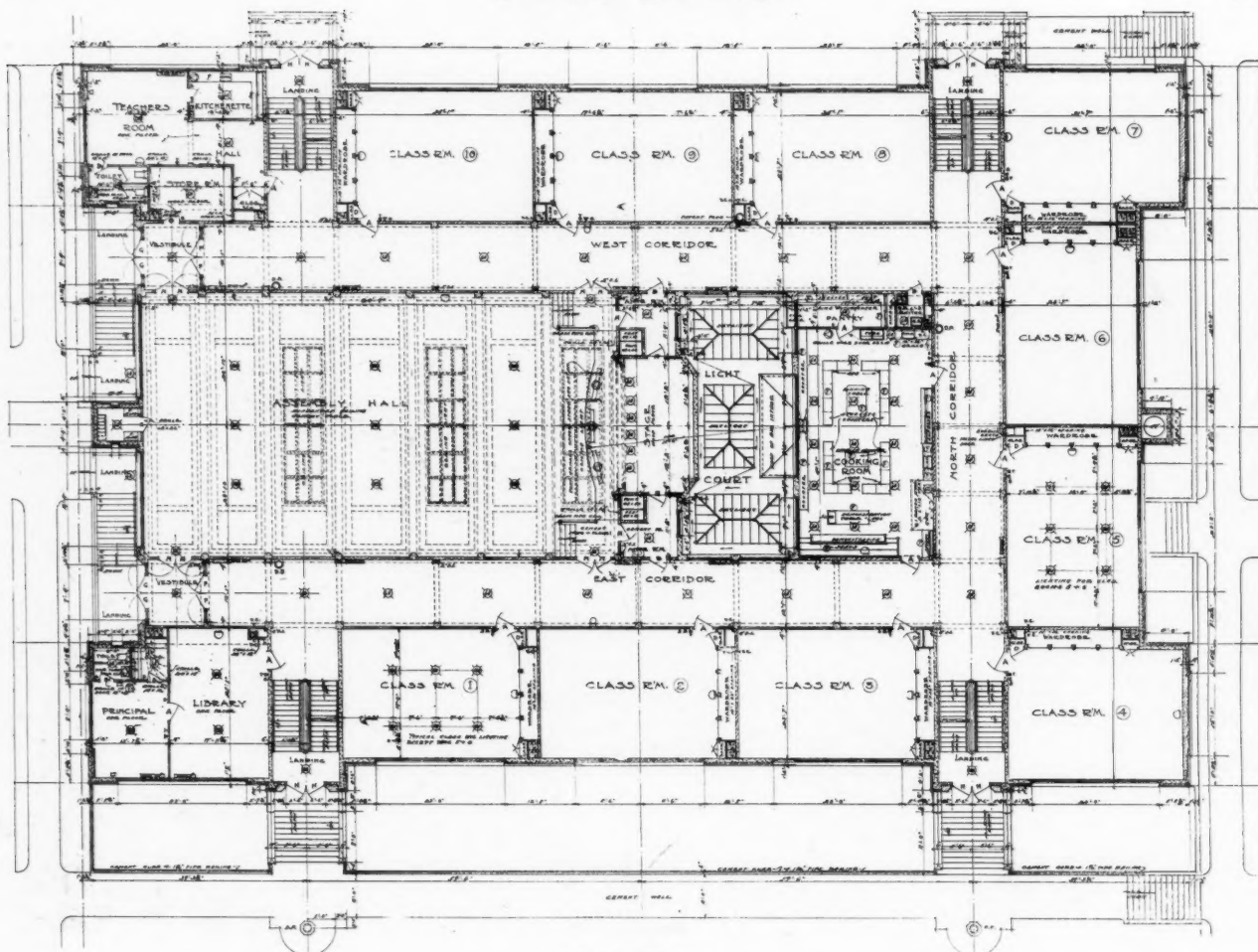


TYPICAL ENTRANCE

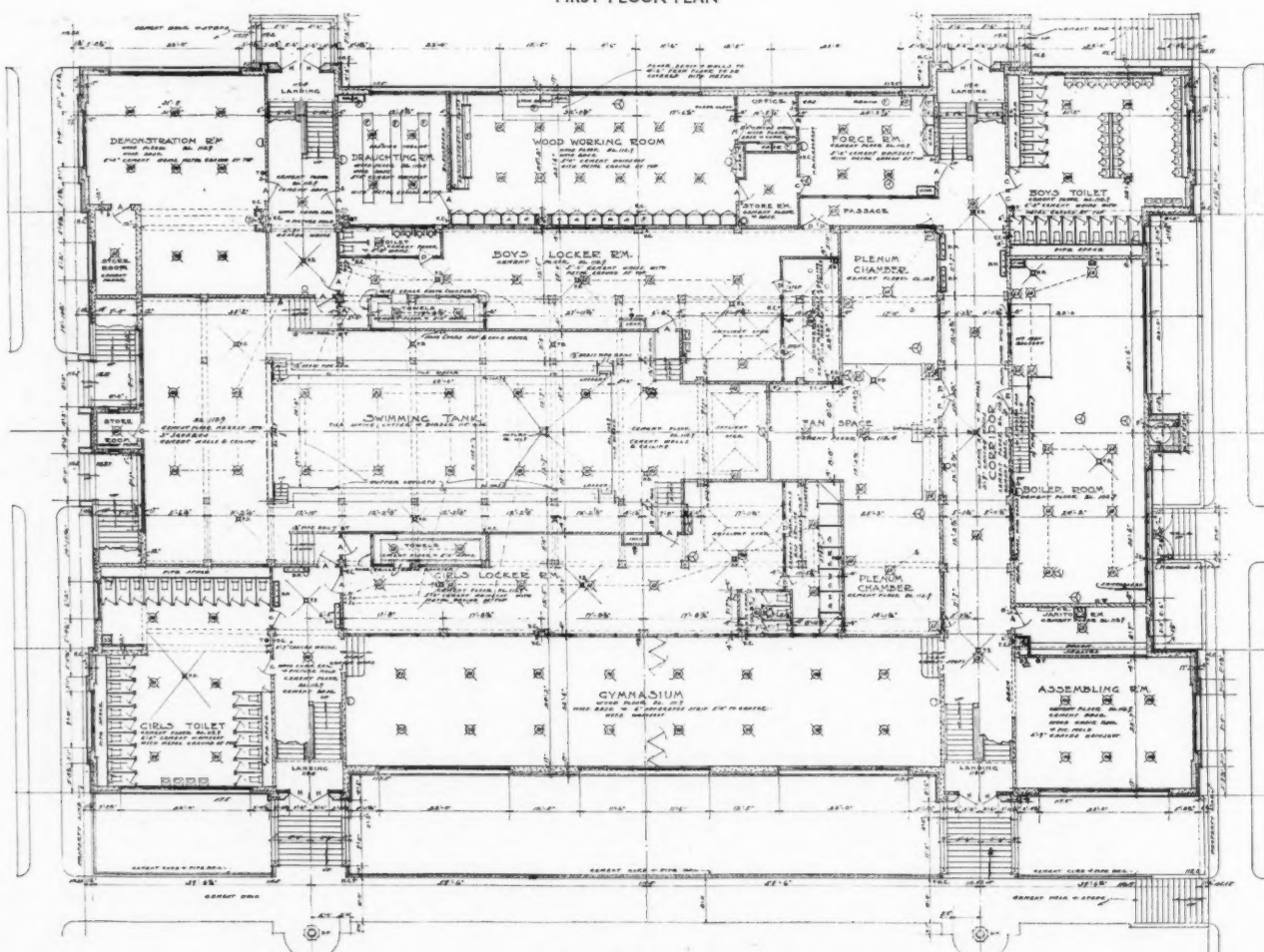


ASSEMBLY HALL ENTRANCE

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

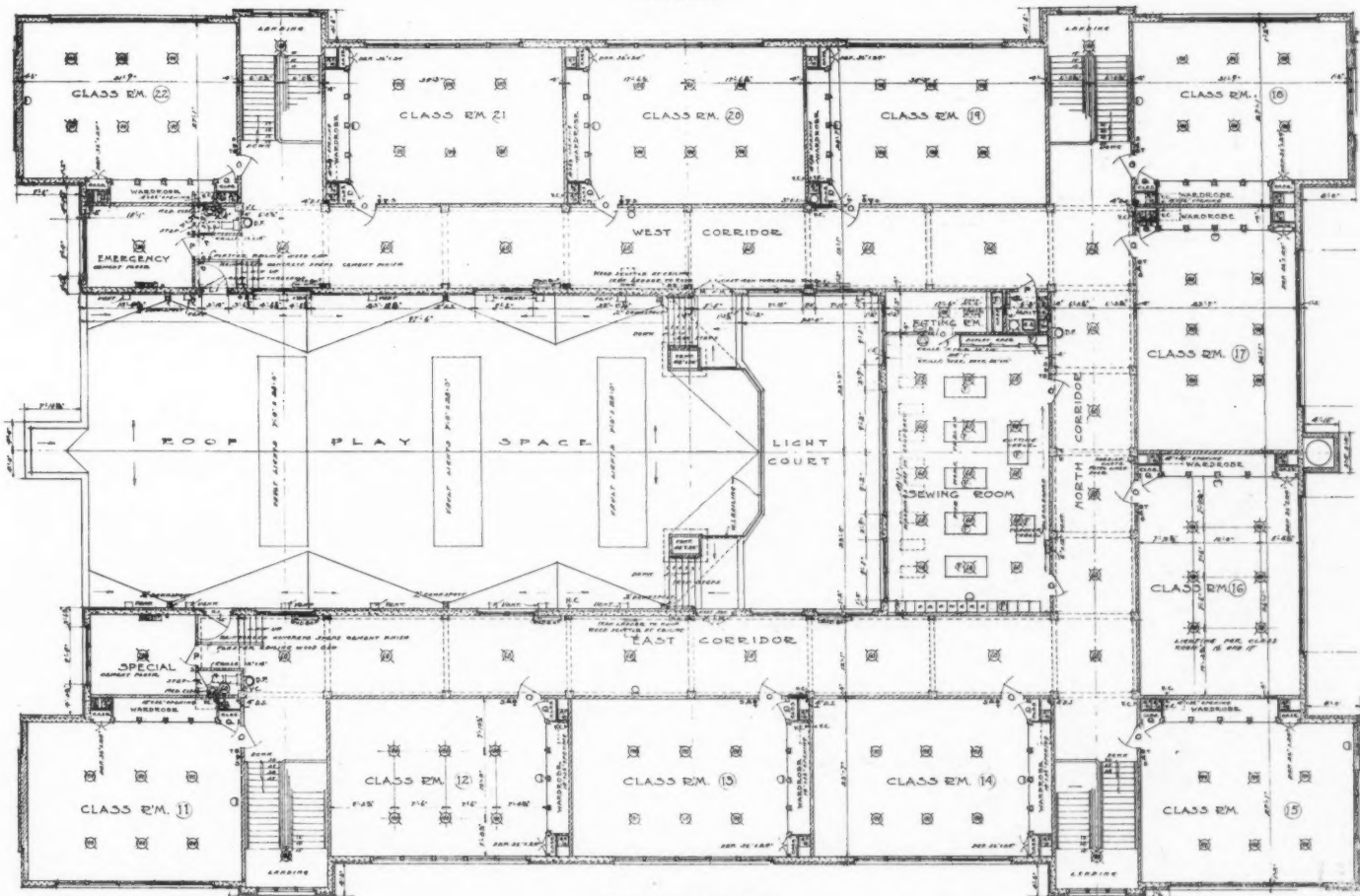


GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
 F. A. NARAMORE, Architect





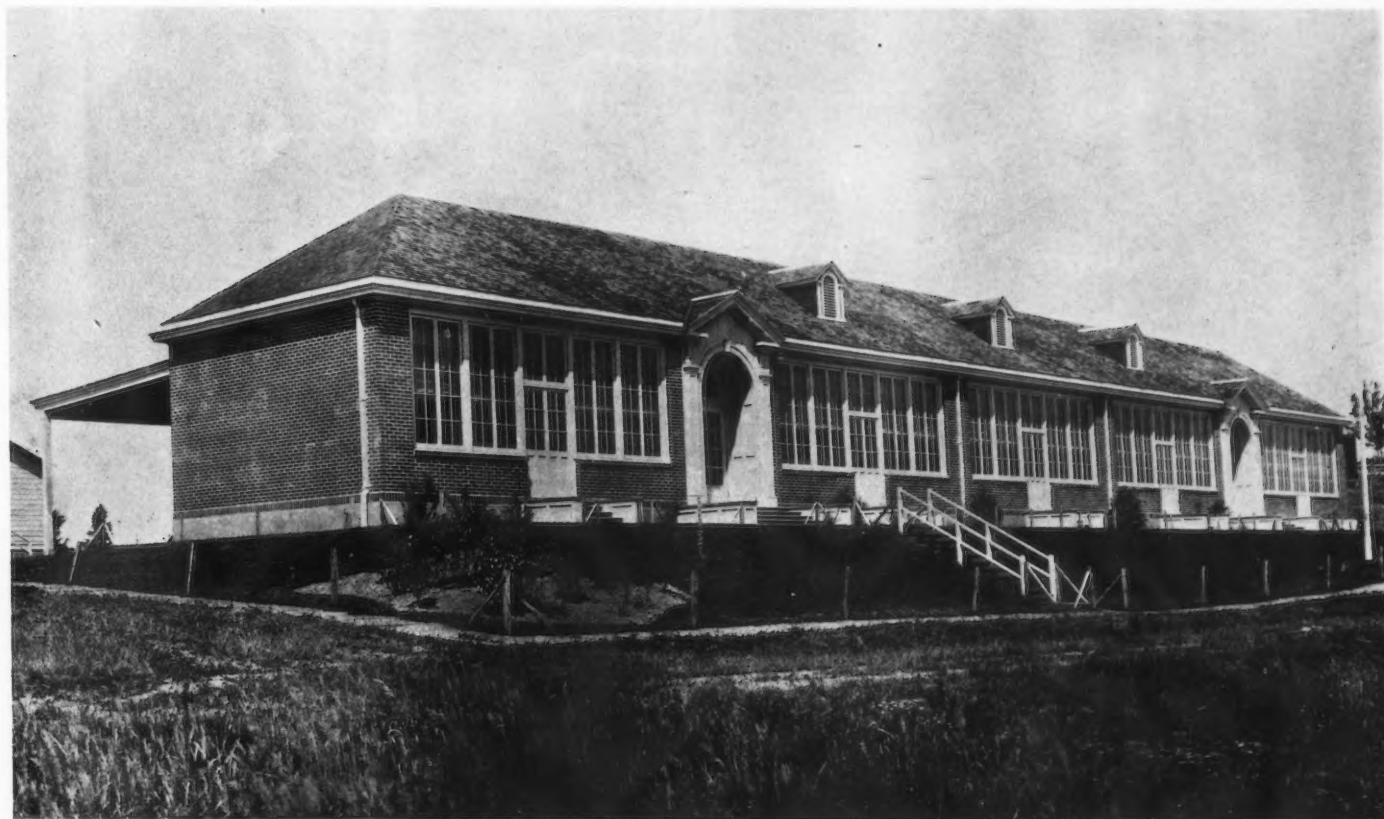
PLAYROOM



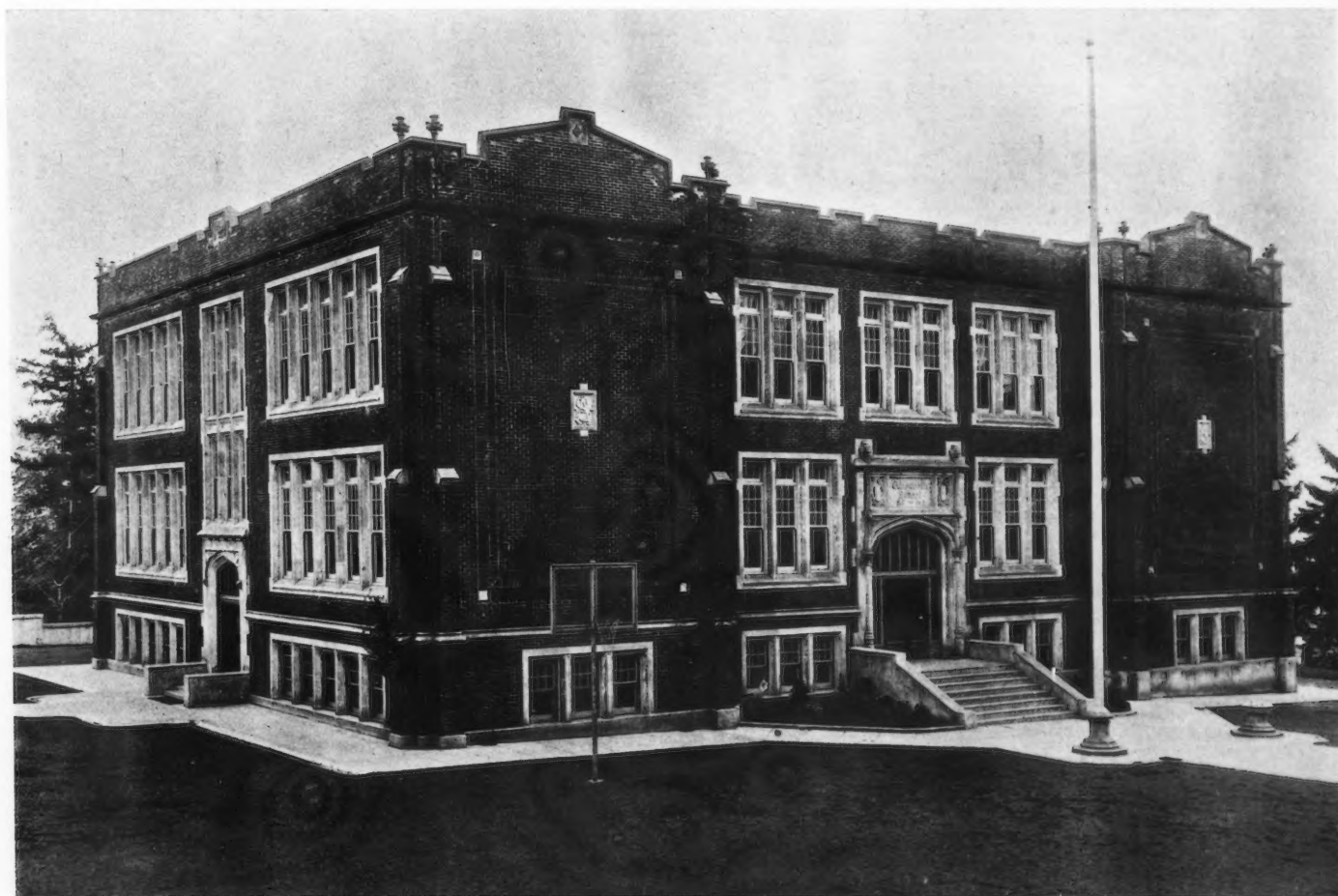
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect



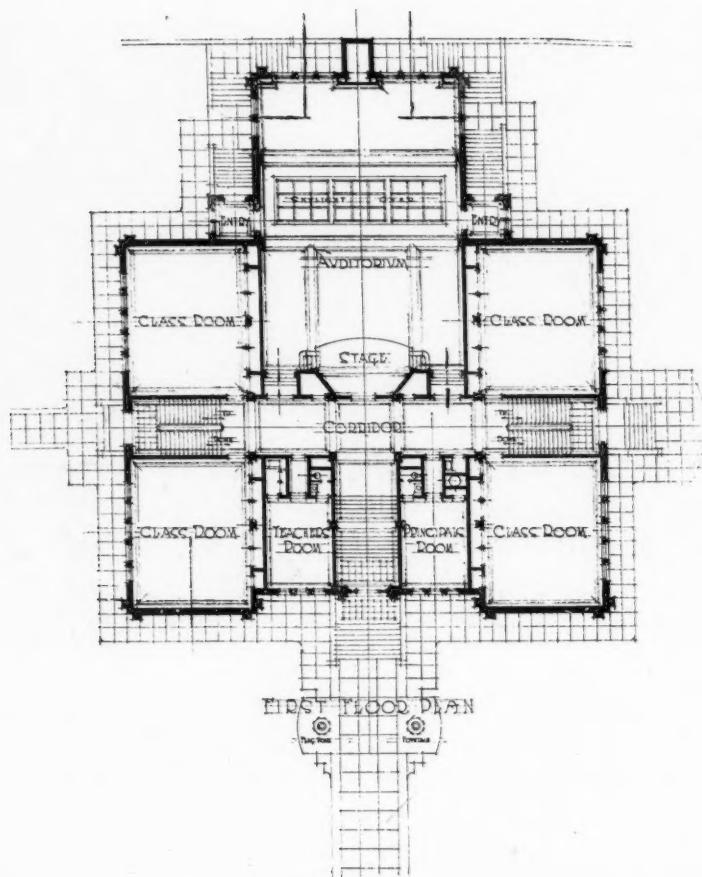
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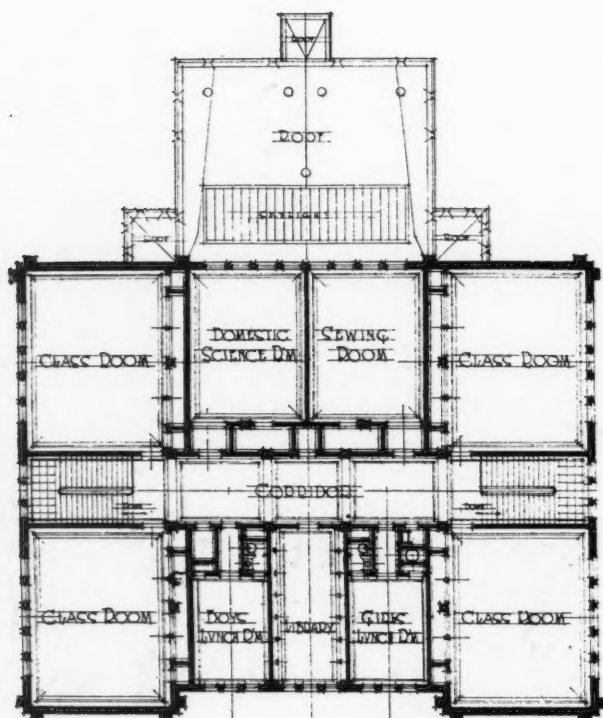
CAPITOL HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect



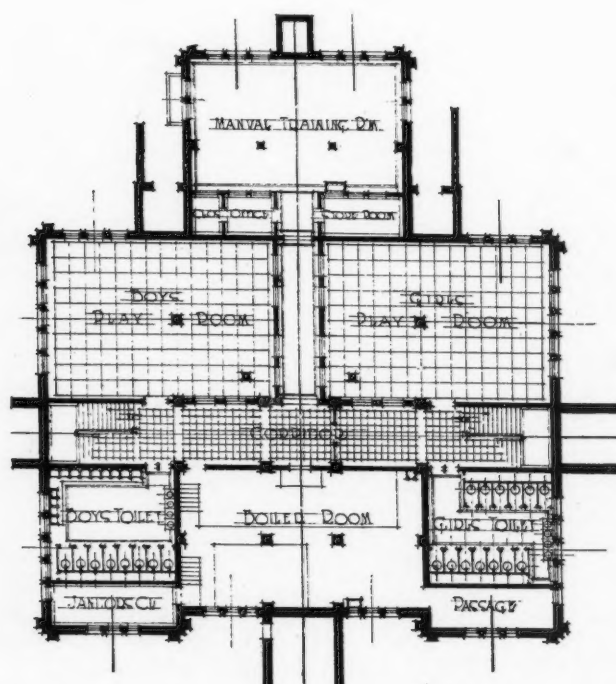
MAIN AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS  
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.  
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

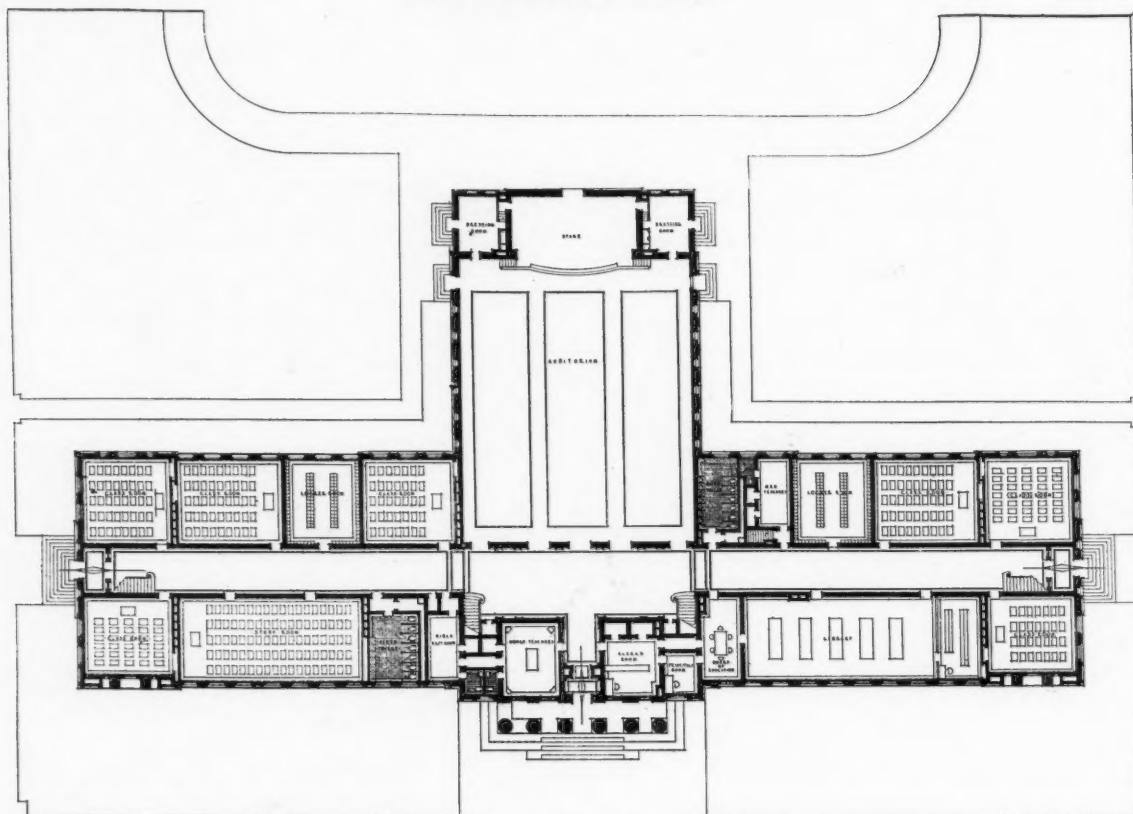




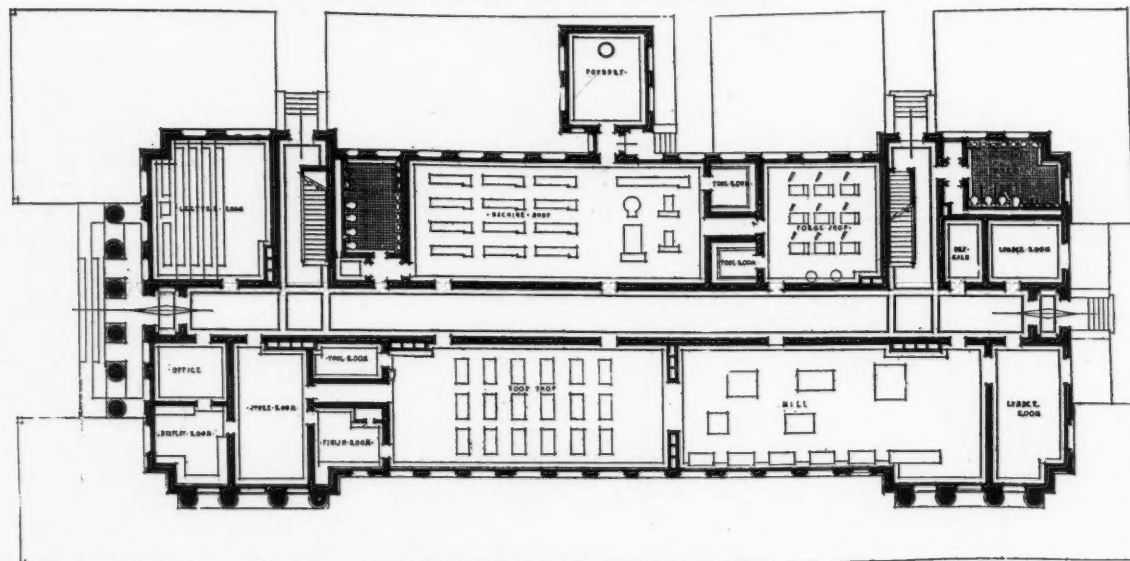
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



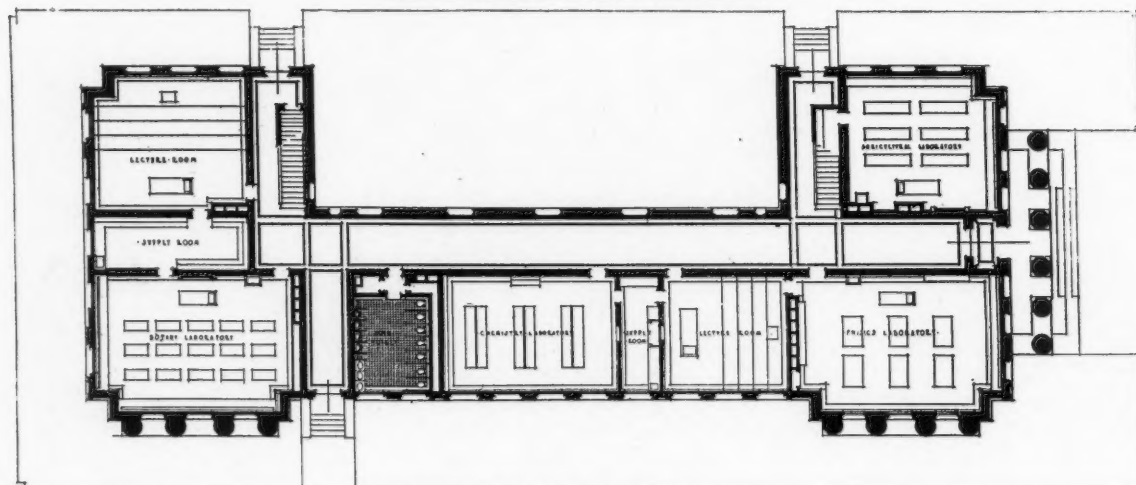
MANUAL ARTS BUILDING  
POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA ANA, CAL.  
WITHEY & DAVIS. Architects



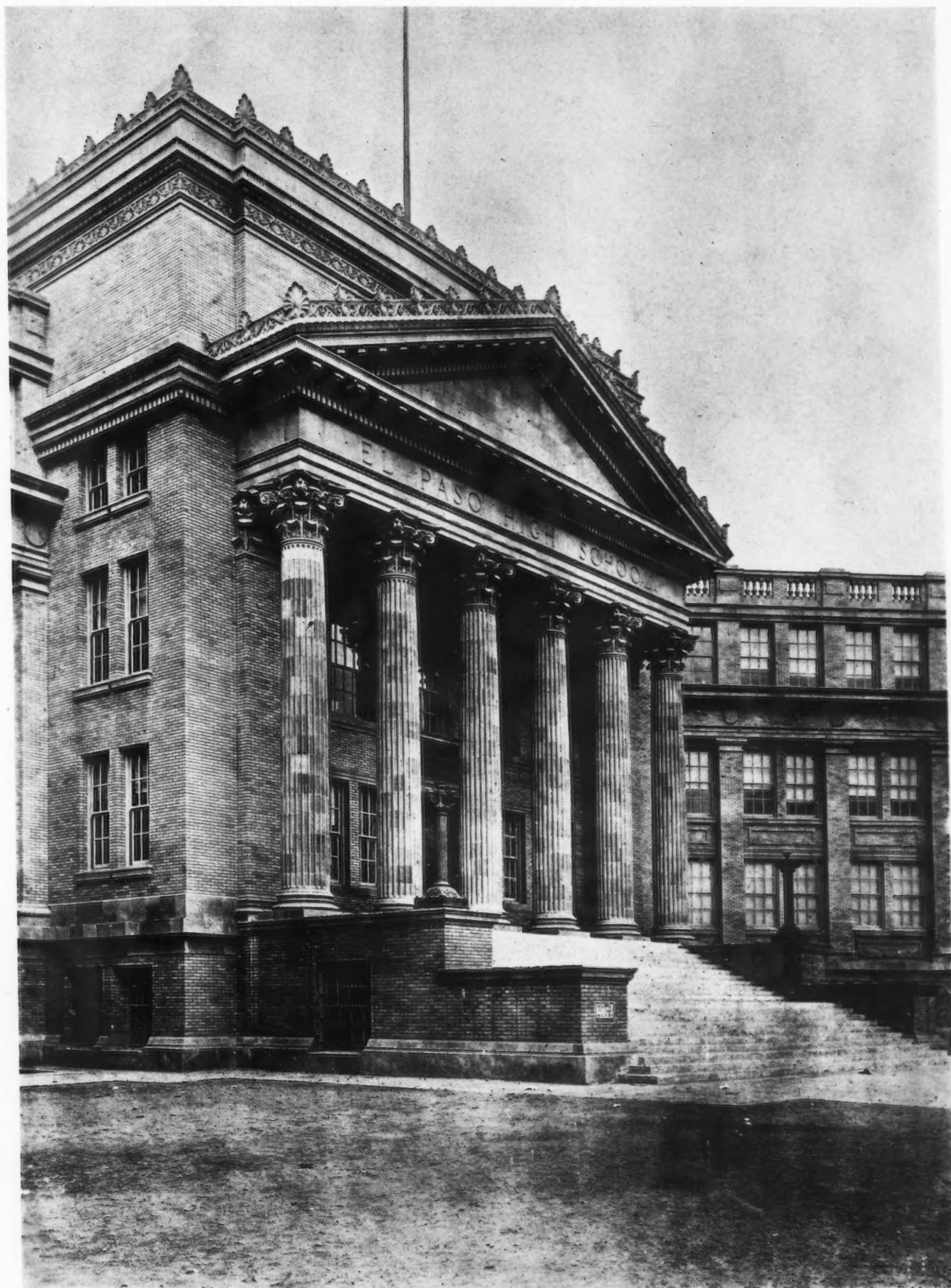
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, MANUAL ARTS BUILDING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, FINE ARTS BUILDING  
POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA ANA, CAL.  
WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects

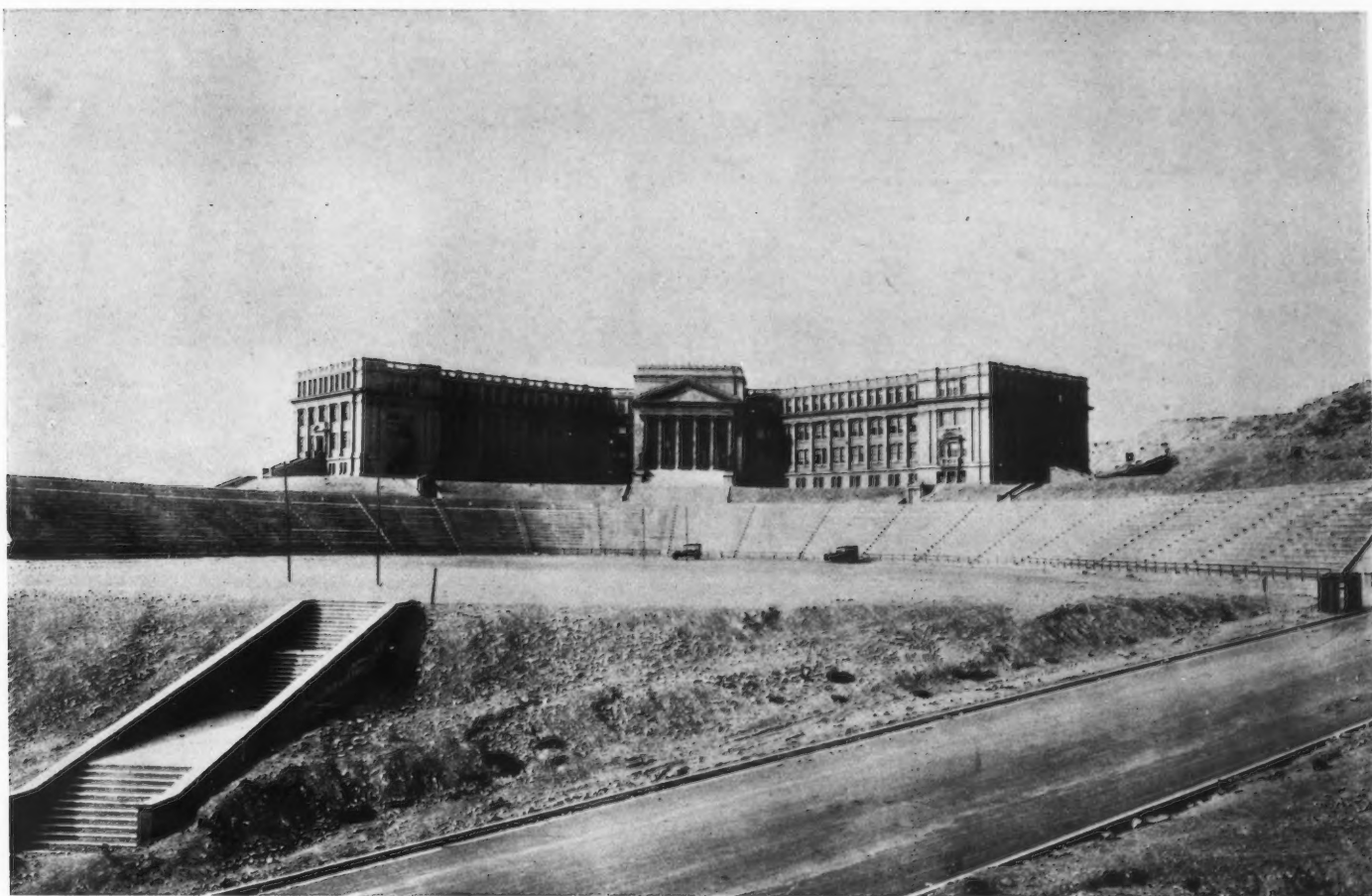


DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE  
EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS  
TROST & TROST, Architects

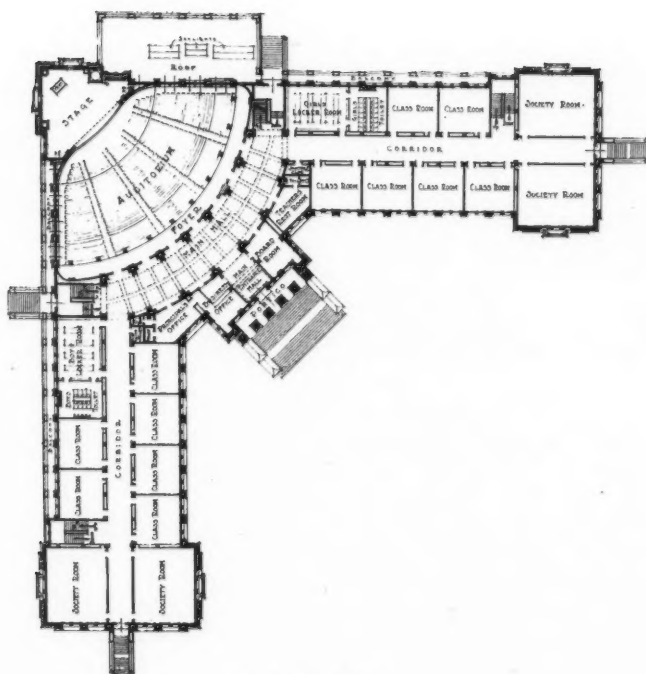


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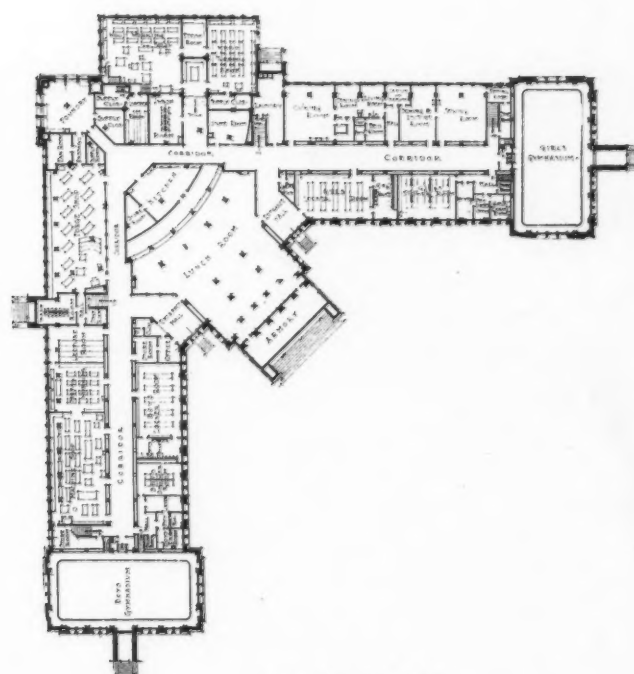




GENERAL VIEW OF FRONT ELEVATION AND STADIUM

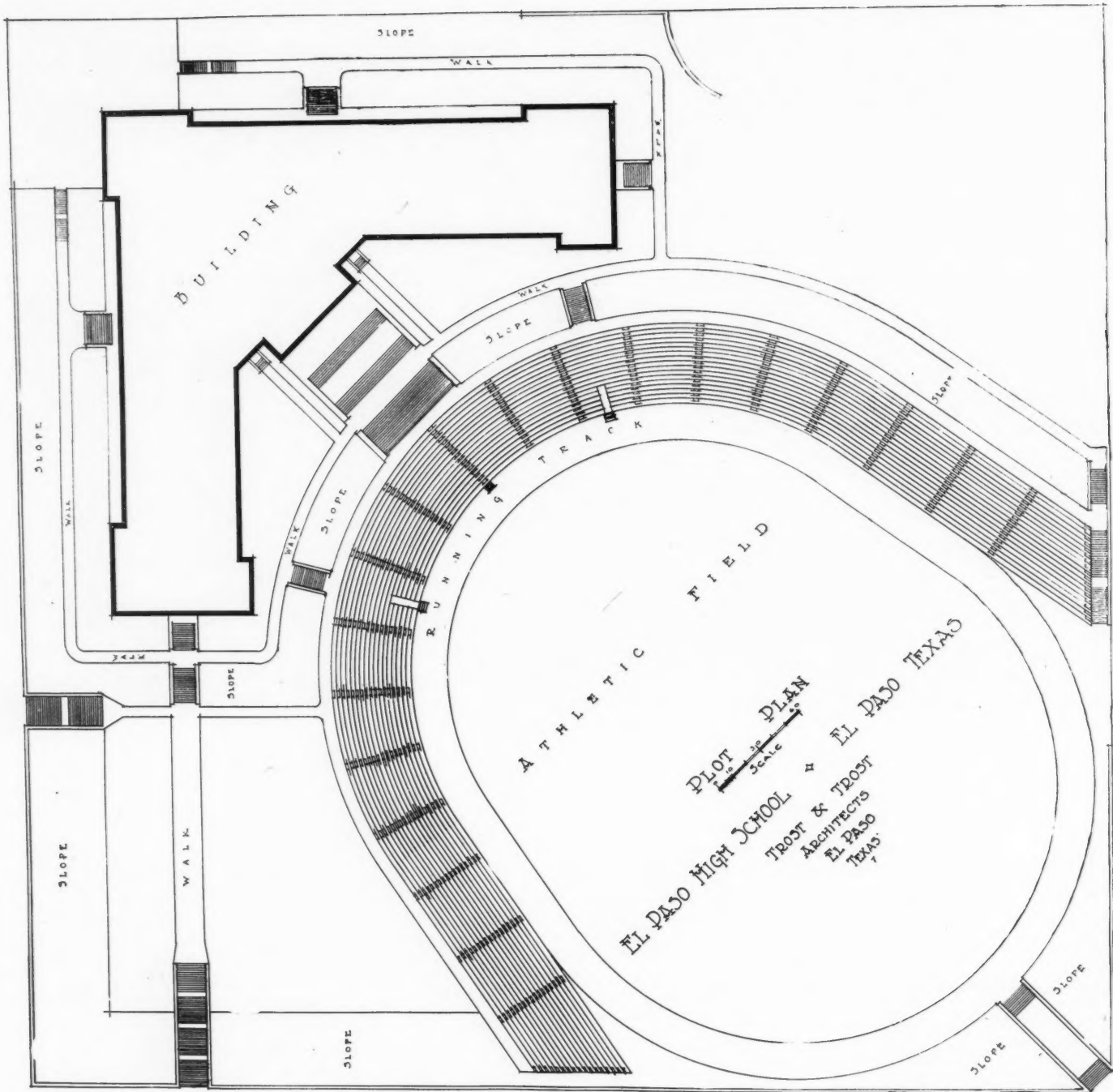


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS  
TROST & TROST, Architects



EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS  
TROST & TROST, Architects

aggressive efficiency, our school houses are rarely livable; in many cases they are scarcely habitable. So much for my diagnosis; my prescription is less pseudo-science and more of the human element in design.

A glance at most of our school houses convinces that their designers are rarely actuated by a sympathy for and an understanding of childhood and youth. Housing is provided for a certain number of the young or adolescent of the genus homo, and quarters for the performance of certain specified work; ingenuity of like amount and kind would have been expended upon the technical problems of a stable or a factory. Despite all the physiological and psychological data we have piled up in regard to children, we are forgetting the children in our designs. What slight attention has really been given to the occupants of the building has gone to the teachers; but it is preposterous to suppose that the teachers are the parties deserving special consideration in a school.

A child spends between one-fourth and one-third of his waking hours, exclusive of vacations, in and around the school; between a fifth and a fourth, including the periods of vacation. (It is useless to try to verify these statistics,

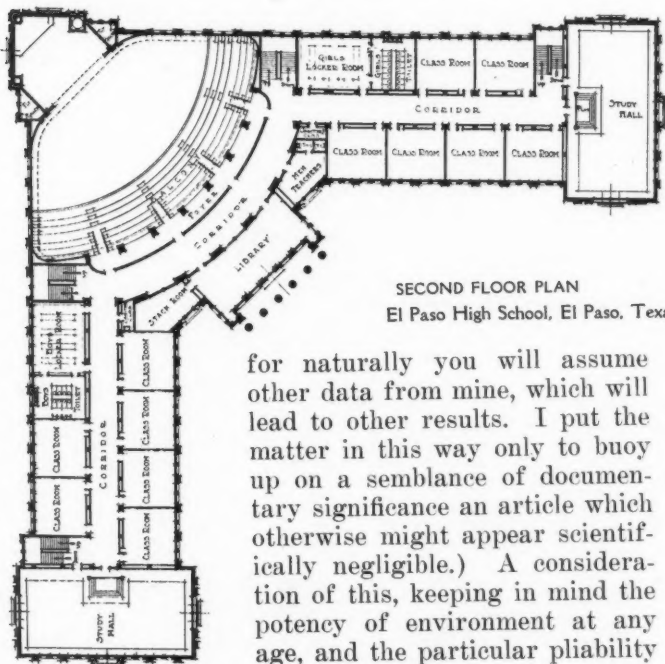
of the child during these formative years, will enforce the importance of making the school as human and as livable as we would have the home.

I once had the opportunity of doing a school myself. I refrain from using its photographs in illustration because I wish to avoid seeming to stress a personal achievement. I mention it to give what weight experience may lend to my contentions. Throughout the entire design, without, and above all within, one dominant idea was kept constantly in mind; namely, to produce an atmosphere which could be supposed to be not disagreeable to a normally sensitive and intelligent student. The pursuit of so unreasonable an ideal naturally led to encounters with the experts and the contractors. For instance, when, actuated by a desire that students might recognize a room from the inside as well as by the number on the corridor door, I selected a different color for tinting each room, the painter confided to the trustees that this was irregular, as he had worked on

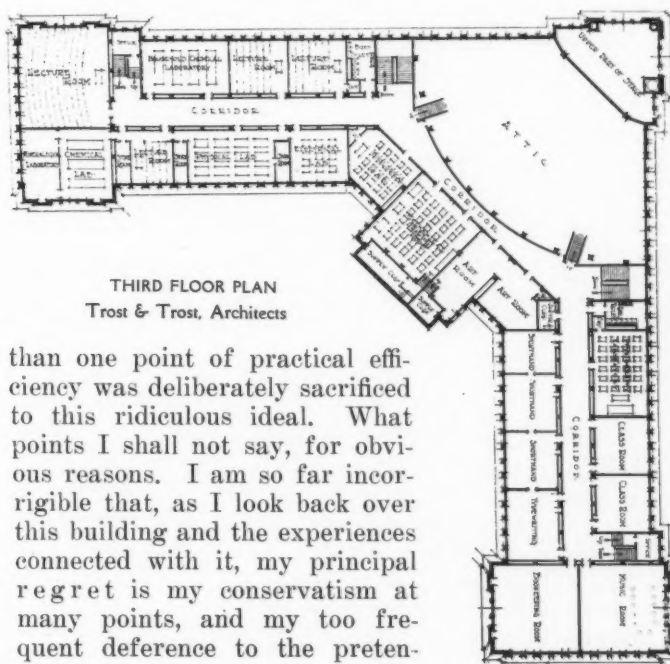
many schools, and they were always done with one wall and one ceiling color throughout. Courtesy and prudence bid me be silent upon "expert" controversies. But I shall go so far as to confess that more



Entrance Administration Building, Polytechnic High School, Santa Ana, Cal.  
WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
El Paso High School, El Paso, Texas



THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
Trost & Trost, Architects

for naturally you will assume other data from mine, which will lead to other results. I put the matter in this way only to buoy up on a semblance of documentary significance an article which otherwise might appear scientifically negligible.) A consideration of this, keeping in mind the potency of environment at any age, and the particular pliability

than one point of practical efficiency was deliberately sacrificed to this ridiculous ideal. What points I shall not say, for obvious reasons. I am so far incorrigible that, as I look back over this building and the experiences connected with it, my principal regret is my conservatism at many points, and my too frequent deference to the preten-



tions of the expert jargon. To any school board which I may be privileged to serve in the future I give due notice that something will be forthcoming to confound the experts. As to the matter of cost, which may be brought up in this connection, I now make humble avowal that many shortcomings which I was pleased to attribute to a limited expenditure are seen in their truer light as deficiencies in my own ingenuity.

I wish to set forth no program of reforms, to present no catalogue of desiderata. In fact, I wish to avoid a course which would be but to fall back into a dogmatism such as I have decried. One has only to look at the various modern protestant art movements to realize how easily a revolt against formalism may pass over into a formalism of revolt.

What I would urge is an active realization of what children are and of what they mean. We must banish pseudo-scientific superstition and cultivate positive human values. Problems must be attacked with open minds and closed handbooks. Never losing sight of the universal and the permanent in human nature as the objective of our ideals, we must still eagerly seize upon every local accident, social, economic, or material, and utilize to the full its latent opportunities for variety and diversity. For the personal touch, which is of the essence of childhood, can only too easily be allowed, or made, to wither and dry into the dust of formalism. A comparison of the average child and his potentialities with the average man and his attainments is a melancholy commentary upon something—largely, I believe, upon our schools, buildings as well

as management. Only those in whom a sense of human values has been unconsciously instilled may be expected to preserve a sense of human values under the pressure of an unsympathetic materialism. It is my conviction that a large part—note that I refrain from claiming all—of the lack of enthusiasm which children evince for school is to be charged to the only too evident lack of enthusiasm in preparing for them. A school house conceived and executed with a warm heart toward the children and a cold shoulder toward the experts

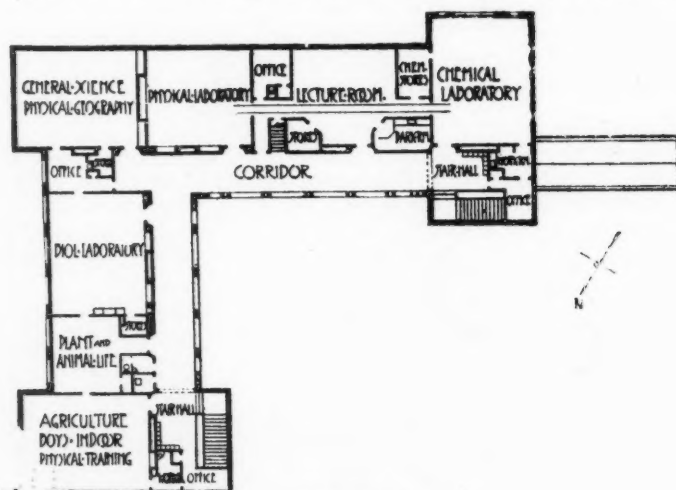
would harbor less discontent. (Of course, some one is sure to reply that his or her child attends school in a perfectly lovely building, yet shows the same traditional aversion. There are factors which I do not pretend to have taken into consideration: furthermore, one or any number of demonstrable exceptions could not alter a will to believe such as I have indicated mine to be.) Children possess

a stimulating capacity for naive enjoyment. Their reactions to the circumstances and the things about them are of a particular sensitiveness, but they ordinarily possess no opportunity to influence the nature of these circumstances and things; thus there is a special obligation resting upon those who shape their environment. I hold a theory, which I shall continue to believe even after I have myself tried it, that, given a free hand, an architect with a sense of the high seriousness of his task could design a school which would offend all the prescriptions of a fussy efficiency yet be an unconscious source of delight to the children frequenting it—provided, of course, the proper teachers were in charge.

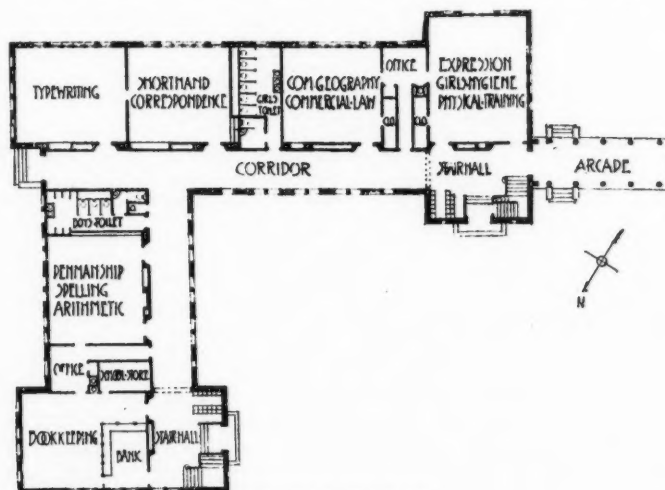


Typical Class Room, Ainsworth Elementary School, Portland, Ore.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEX.

TROST & TROST, Architects



### Current Notes and Comments

At the meeting of the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, it was decided that, in view of the misunderstandings and trouble caused in connection with the feed wires, all concerns connected with the association would use a standard clause in their proposals, reading:

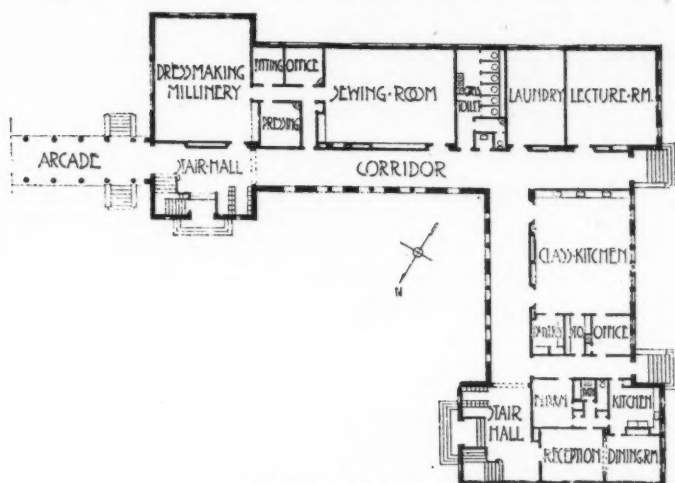
"Connections from the power mains to the terminals on our controller, including fused main line switch located at a point adjacent to the elevator controller, shall be furnished in place by the owner together with any cutouts, lightning arresters, phase reversal switches, etc., necessary to meet his or the local requirements."

We believe by standardizing on this feature of the

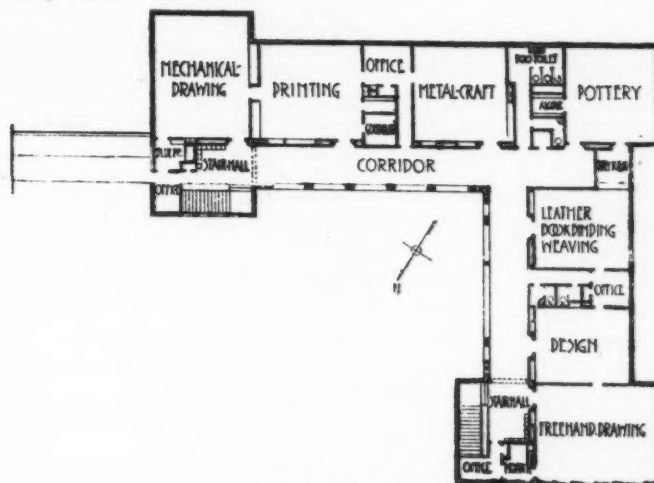
work, it will eliminate the confusion that has been caused in the past, as the specifications would naturally be drawn so there would not be an overlapping of the work.

Boston Varnish Co. and The Muralo Co. have appointed a new distributor for San Francisco. Garrett M. Goldberg & Co. are the successful firm, and they are to be congratulated on securing the accounts of the above-mentioned firm.

Prominent architect in large Southwestern city who recently purchased associate's interest desires correspondence with thoroughly capable Protestant designer well posted in Gothic, Classical, Renaissance and Colonial Architecture. Must be thoroughly capable on reasonably large work, preferably college educated, absolutely a non-drinker, strictly moral and of highest personal character. Exceptional future opportunity. Require references, etc., that will bear closest investigation. Address SOUTHWESTERN ARCHITECT, care of this journal.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

VENICE UNION POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.

C. H. RUSSELL CO., Architects

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# The Rural Schoolhouse

By MARGARET SCHALLENBERGER, McNAUGHT  
Commissioner of Elementary Schools, State of California.

IN planning a rural school house in California, the trustees and the architects have to meet the increasing demands of two marked popular tendencies; first, the tendency to widen and to vary public school instruction so as to include the education of hand and eye and ear as well as that of the mind; second, the tendency to make use of the school house as a community center for neighborhood gatherings.

Under these conditions, it is of course to be regretted that there should be any school district in California where a school house of one or two small rooms is a necessity, but since the necessity exists and will continue so long as some districts have but scant population and are too widely separated to consolidate, we must plan as best we can to meet the need. Certain fundamental principles of planning and construction are as valid for small buildings as for large ones; and these even for one or two room school houses should engage first attention and receive first care. They may be stated thus:

Rural school houses should be fitted both for childhood study and for adult gatherings and conferences.

They should be comfortable both in summer and in winter.

They should provide for manual training and for domestic science teaching as well as for mental studies.

There should be provision for open-air classes and an auditorium for school exercises, dramas, social meetings and lectures.

The color scheme both without and within should be pleasing to the eye when seen throughout the day.

The architecture should be distinctive of the dignity with which public education is regarded in the community, and the building should be placed amid well-kept surroundings.

Each of these needs is well met in the plan for a

two-room school designed by Higbie and Hill as here illustrated. The perspective shows a handsome structure distinctive in individuality while conforming to



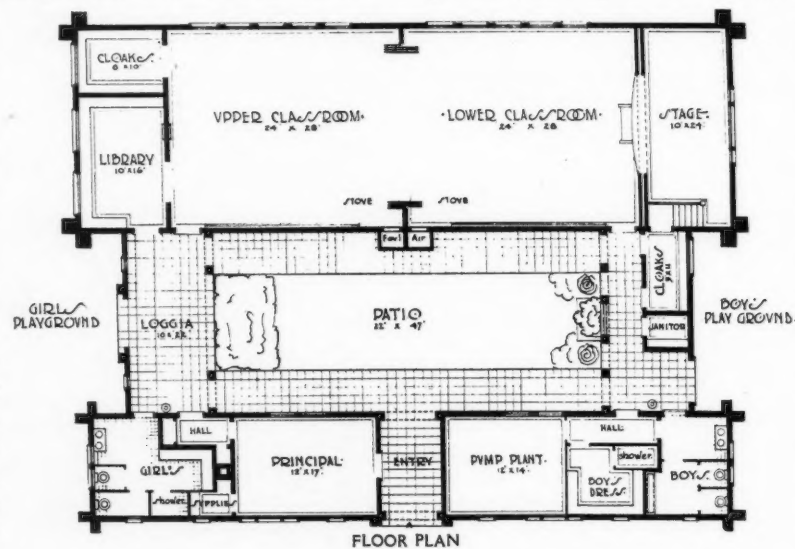
Suggested Plan for a Rural School. Higbie & Hill, Architects, San Jose, Cal.

the Mission style that is appropriate to our climate and our history. The two class rooms are separated by a patio from the public entrances, near which are the principal's office, the pump plant and the toilet rooms with shower baths. The patio with its loggias can be used as an auditorium whenever open-air

gatherings are desired, while the two class rooms can be made into an auditorium by opening the folding doors that separate them for an indoor meeting. Adjoining the lower class room is a stage; adjoining the upper class room is the library, so arranged that pupils in the library can be under the supervision of the upper grade teacher. It is to be noted that the windows of both class rooms open upon the playground, not upon the street, and that visitors to the principal's office do not enter the class room, nor do the pupils in going in or out from the school room to playground interfere with visitors to the principal.

It is not to be expected that any single plan drawn for general suggestion will meet all the needs and wishes of a particular locality. That which may be of advantage to one district may be objectionable or unattainable in another or in a dozen others.

Each district must of course build in accord with its means as well as its needs, but for needs and means alike profit will be found in any district by a careful study of the plans submitted. The essentials are that the school houses shall be well designed, well placed, well built, and fitted to meet the double demand for increasing fullness of school instruction and increasing utility as community centers for meetings of nearly all kinds in the social activities of neighborhood life.



# Present Building Conditions, and a Forecast

By ATHOLL McBEAN

**D**URING November, December and January we made a careful survey of conditions relative to building activity on this Coast and in the interior to Salt Lake City, and Honolulu.

We find that building has practically come to a standstill, although there never has been a time when so much new building was actually contemplated. Almost every one who intends to build is holding back, waiting until the war is over. A great many believe prices for building materials will be greatly reduced and that the cost of building will be much less with normal times and conditions.

Are we going to have normal times in building construction after the war, in view of present conditions? Let us impress upon you the tremendous amount of building contemplated, due to the very prosperous condition prevailing on this Coast and the interior cities. The shops, both large and small, have never before done such a large volume of business. The hotels have been crowded, even during the quiet season and the banks are bulging with prosperity.

The Northwest—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland and vicinity—has had very dull times for the past few years on account of the low production and price in the lumber industry.

Conditions have rapidly changed in the Northwest, and we know of numerous instances where hotels, shops and banks are planning to increase their quarters.

The city of Sacramento has six large buildings contemplated. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, where there has been great prosperity, the banks and many of the shops have outgrown their quarters and many of them are considering the erection of new buildings; some have purchased new locations or adjoining property.

In Salt Lake City it is almost impossible to rent offices, and the condition has been like this for over a year.

The office buildings in San Francisco, for the first time in years, are ninety per cent full.

We believe that now is an opportune time to build. The architects have little business, and therefore are in splendid position to give a service that the owner could not expect in normal times.

There is no scarcity of building labor, and construction can therefore be rushed, with the best mechanics, while in times of great building activity all sorts of laborers are forced into trades they know little of, receiving the wage of skilled mechanics. It should be

remembered that there has been but slight advance of wages in the building trades.

The prices on all local building materials, such as cement, rock, sand, gravel, plaster, brick, etc., are normal.

Certain grades of lumber, both soft and hard woods, have materially advanced, and some are off the market. The finishing of the cantonments and the lack of demand for common grades will reduce the present prices, which are normal and much less than the prices which prevailed in San Francisco in 1906 and 1907.

The prices of steel products advanced materially in 1916 and the early part of 1917, but since that time they have had a very decided decline, and the prices today are but little higher than they were in 1906 and 1907. Architects and engineers have found that steel is not as necessary in building construction as they believed it to be. They have designed and thought steel, due to simplicity of construction and speed in erection, but they have been forced to give serious thought to this matter on account of the scarcity and cost of steel, and they find that they are able to make substitutions which effect a great saving.

The reinforced concrete frame is admirably adapted for most buildings of up to ten stories, and where higher buildings are desired, a combination system of lattice steel columns and reinforced concrete girders, beams and floors has been used in many buildings east of the Rocky Mountains.

There has been little advance in local marbles, and we should remember that we have very beautiful marble and stone in this country.

The building contractors in all of these different lines are under heavy expenses, due to the scarcity of building operations, and they would gladly accept contracts today at very much less profit than during a busy season.

Since August, Japanese merchants have purchased approximately 500,000 tons of steel in this country, for construction work in Japan, and we know that a fair portion of this is going into building construction. The Government therefore cannot intend that there should be no building in this country.

Let us suggest to those that are contemplating building that they at least engage their architect, get out their plans, and take preliminary figures, so that they can determine just what building will cost at this time.



# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1918

NO. 2

## Editorial.

OF more than casual interest is the newly inaugurated award of medals for meritorious buildings put up within the district of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute. This idea is not entirely new. Elsewhere similar recognition of successful designs has been in vogue and has, in the main, operated satisfactorily. Too often we place the emphasis upon "paper" architecture. It is, of course, undisputed that most architects, even those who have been skilful (or perhaps lucky) in the carrying out of their conceptions, would willingly destroy nearly everything they have ever built, if instead, they might bring back to life the pet children of their dreams that, still born, are buried in dark recesses of their office cupboards.

What we *do* build, though to the best of our ability, is within the hard bonds, psychological and financial, that hold us. Sometimes there comes a rare sympathetic client, and he, and we, understand each other. It is to a galvanic wave from him, a force generated in hope, confidence and enthusiasm, that the architect and contractor, and through these the artisan, mechanic and laborer, respond in unison. It is such a client who may hope to have his work well done, because done under right conditions.

The Southern California Chapter recognizes this fact to the extent that, with the award of the medal to the architect, there is awarded a suitable certificate to the client who has made the result possible.

It is not necessarily the lavish spending of a client's money that brings forth the vitally worth-while work. Quite the opposite is often true. What might be called his "spiritual support" is the real factor. The buildings which the jury has seen fit to recognize in the case of the present competition are notably free from any taint of extravagance; almost the contrary is true, for restraint and simplicity are distinctly among the characteristics of these buildings.

Such a contest as this makes unusual demands upon a jury, since, from its nature, no rigid, or even approximate, uniformity of "presentation" is possible. A skilful photographer may select some exceptionally picturesque composition of an otherwise uninteresting work, discreetly *camouflage* any glaring faults, study the light and shade of his subject, make an exquisite print and—there you are! A charming study: *une sorciere!* How easy for the unwary to be seduced from the amiable, quiet virtues of a more worthy, if plainly dressed, *parti!*

There is an inherent flaw in the nature of things, in that one must announce himself a candidate for the honors. There will always be an antithesis between "achieving greatness" and having "greatness thrust upon" the deserving, and certain it is that the best

works of architects are frequently little known, because of a temperamental shrinking from publicity on the part of their authors. False modesty, perhaps, but merely giving a trait a name does not obliterate the trait. In Southern California there are gems still hidden in the "dark, unfathomed caves." And this from a part of our country which, in the way of publicity, is by common repute not slow in coming forward. In the class for small houses there was submitted to the jury a surprising lack of material. Perhaps, as a matter of business policy, one hesitates to become a "medallist" for "small things," even though, as in the case of the small house, the small things mark one of the three most vitally significant problems of mankind's physical wellbeing.

WILLIAM C. HAYS.

### Report of the Jury of Award for the 1918 Medals of Honor in Architecture Arranged by the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The Jury of Award has held three sessions and after careful consideration of all the photographs, drawings and plans submitted have arrived at the following decisions:

#### SMALL RESIDENCE CLASS COSTING TWO THOUSAND TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

No award.

Only three examples were submitted of this highly important and almost universally occurring problem, and while showing some merit, they are not regarded as sufficiently representative to justify an award.

#### LARGE RESIDENCE CLASS COSTING ABOVE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

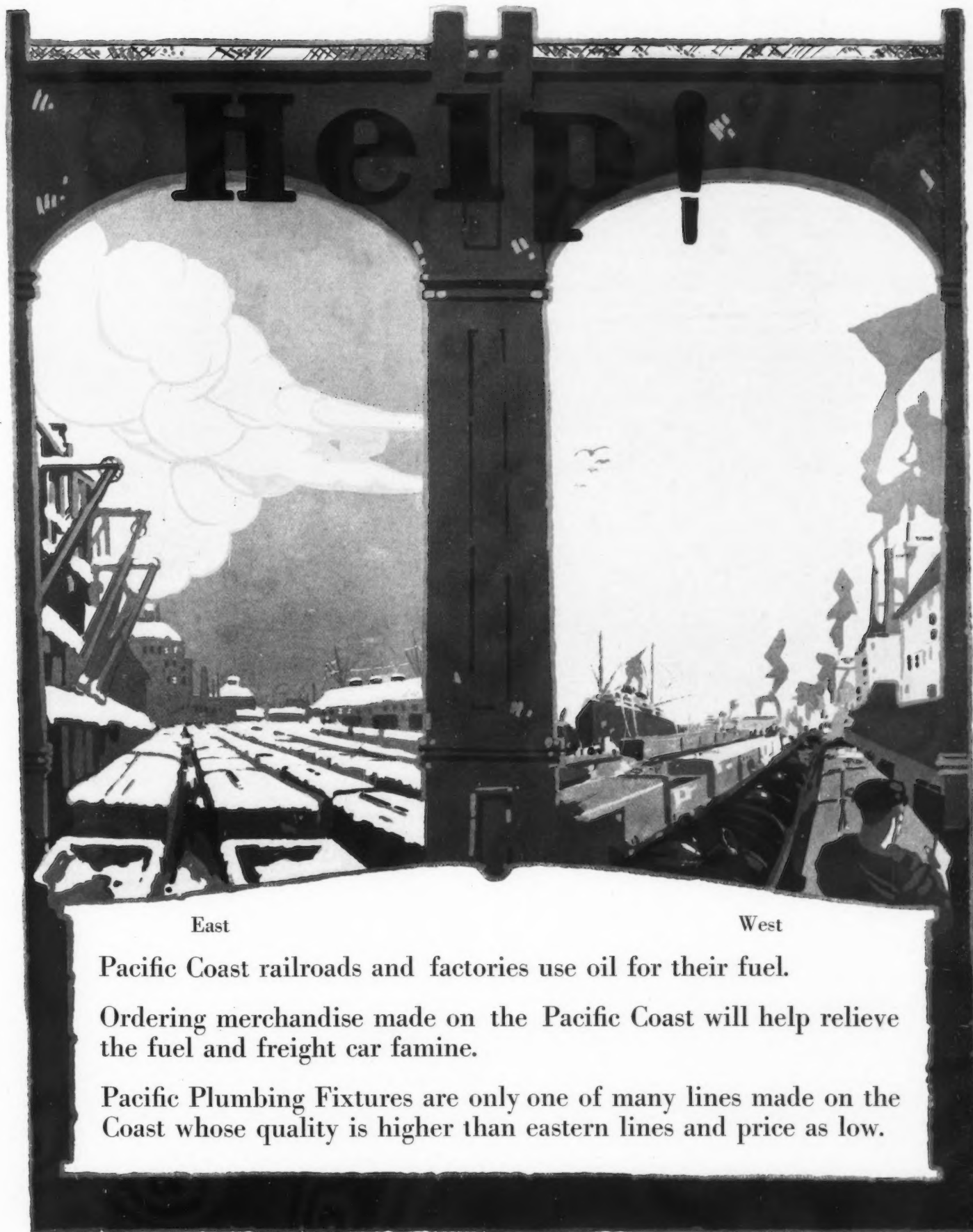
Medal of Honor awarded to Mr. Reginald Johnson, for the residence of Mrs. R. W. Rives, Santa Barbara, California. Among those submitted, this house distinctly ranks first. The plan is simple, direct and thoroughly livable. It is, however, the character of the exterior which makes the strongest appeal. Beautifully fitting its location and character of background, the house in every way meets the requirements of the climatic and physical conditions; a house which will more and more grow into its surroundings, and acquire "personality." The simple and beautiful wall surfaces and quiet roof lines are in marked contrast to the pretentious characteristics of a mansion. Its pre-eminent "quality" is domesticity.

#### GROUP OF BUILDINGS NOT INCLUDING RESIDENCES

Medal of Honor awarded to Messrs. Allison & Allison, for the Los Angeles State Normal School. A well-balanced group plan,—free, straightforward and losing nothing essential in way of symmetry. The exteriors express a sentiment sympathetic with the development of the American youth. The facades are quiet and free from institutional atmosphere or pedantry. The detail and facades of the training school, fine arts building and library are highly commended and the outline and mass of the administration portion are successful.

The Jury of Award has been strongly attracted by the charming Chino Grammar School of Withey & Davis; the Fowler Residence, by Myron Hunt, and the small, simple Cottage by Elmer Grey.





# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

**San Francisco Chapter, 1881**—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

**Southern California Chapter, 1894**—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

**Oregon Chapter, 1911**—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

**Washington State Chapter, 1894**—President, Daniel R. Huntington,



Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

**The American Institute of Architects**—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

**Board of Directors for One Year**—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. **For Two Years**—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. **For Three Years**—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

### Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, January 17th, at Lacay's New Fashion Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 7 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Arthur Brown, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, Ernest A. Coxhead, W. H. Crim, Jr., Wm. C. Hays, John Galen Howard, August G. Headman, Bernard J. Joseph, George W. Kelham, James A. Magee, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

#### MINUTES

The minutes of the regular monthly meeting of December 20, 1917, and of the special meeting held on January 7, 1918, were read and approved.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., acknowledging the Chapter's check in re expense of Assembly Bill No. 1126, also two communications relative to the same matter; from William Mooser, relative to his appointment on the Committee of Chapter New Constitution and By-Laws; from William A. Newman relative to his resignation from the Chapter; from E. C. Kemper relative to the resignation of Mr. Albert Schroepfer from the Institute.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

**Institute Relations:** Mr. John Galen Howard, as chairman of this committee, made a verbal report, saying that he was corresponding with the President of the Institute in regard to suggestions for bringing the Chapter into closer relation with the Institute. He has not as yet received any reply to his letter.

#### NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Bakewell read a letter from Mr. McDougall, State Architect, in re nominations for juror for the State Building Competition. It was moved by Mr. Joseph and seconded that the Board of Directors shall recommend at the next Chapter meeting a plan of action for selecting candidates for juror. Carried.

The chair appointed Mr. Crim chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Southern California Chapter.

Mr. Coxhead spoke in relation to the problem of housing shipbuilding workers. The matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Matters.

With reference to the communications from William Mooser, William A. Newman and E. C. Kemper, the same were referred to the Board of Directors for action.

#### ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

### Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and thirteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, on Wednesday, January 9, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at

7:40 p. m., the following members being present: J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, G. E. Bergstrom, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, E. A. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, J. C. Hillman, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, H. M. Patterson, T. F. Power, W. J. Saunders, August Wackerbarth, C. M. Winslow, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present Mr. Richard J. Culver, attorney; Mr. Mark Cohn, director of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southwest Contractor.

Minutes of the 112th meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the eighty-ninth meeting, held on January 7th.

It was moved by Mr. Martin, duly seconded and carried, that the report of the Board of Directors' meeting be ratified.

Under Committee Reports, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, stated that programs for the Award of Medal for meritorious architecture had been sent out, and that photographs and plans were to be delivered to his office not later than the 15th. He further stated that Messrs. Faville, Hays and Kellam, architects of the San Francisco Chapter, had agreed to serve as jurors to pass upon the work submitted.

Mr. Eisen, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, stated that Mr. Hubby and others would read papers at the next meeting on "Colors in Architecture."

Mr. Withey, of the City Planning Committee, reported that the resolution for city planning ordinance presented to the Council stands the same as at last meeting, in the hands of the Welfare Committee.

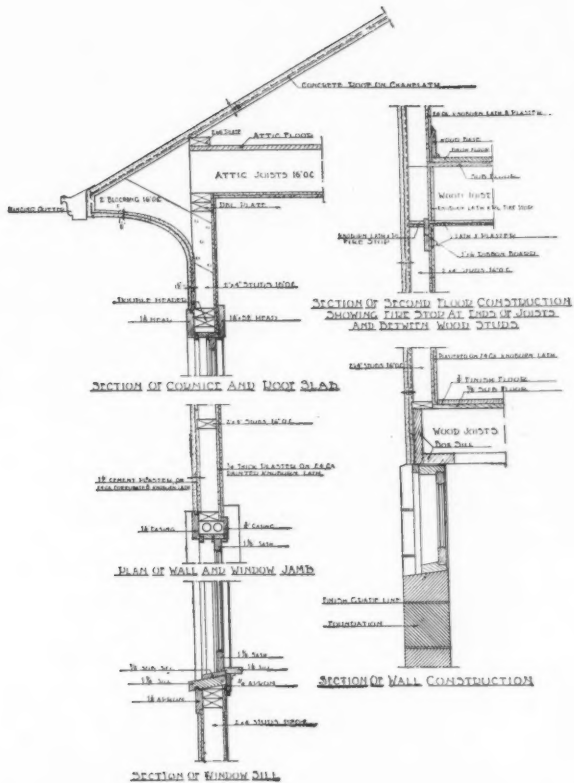
In the absence of Mr. Grey, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Mr. Winslow, a member of the committee, stated that three meetings had been held, but he was not prepared to give a detailed report of the work.

The following communication was read: From Mr. J. Lawrence Muran, President of the Institute, calling for an expression from the Chapter as to the advisability of holding a modified form of Institute convention. After a discussion, a resolution offered by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Edelman and unanimously carried, was to the effect that the Chapter is in favor of a modified form of convention to take the place of the regularly constituted annual convention of the A. I. A. It was moved by Mr. Eisen, seconded by Mr. Allison, that this Chapter favor a convention of a reduced number of delegates in accordance with "Plan B," suggested in letter from President Muran of December 21, 1917. An amendment was offered by Mr. Martin, and seconded by Mr. Krempel, that this Chapter favor a convention of a reduced number of delegates in accordance with "Plan A." After a discussion, on a vote taken the amendment failed to carry, followed by a vote on the original resolution, and the same was adopted.

An extract from the book, "Hawaii, Past and Present," by William R. Castle, Jr., presented by Mr. Saunders for Mr. Peter Bonnett Wight, former Secretary of the Institute, was read by the Secretary.

Under the head of Unfinished Business, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, in which he approved the revised By-Laws and Constitution, with a few suggestions of minor changes. A discussion followed regarding initiation fees to be provided by the new By-Laws, after which it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Eisen, and duly carried, that initiation fees for the two classes of membership be for the amount of one dollar each.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary it was moved, seconded and



## How to Solve the Problem of Workmen's Houses

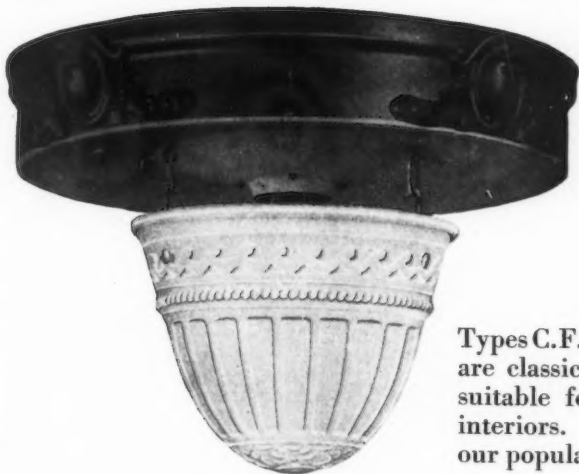
THE present shortage of workmen's houses emphasizes the necessity for permanent construction.

Stucco on Kno-Burn metal lath provides a permanent construction for workmen's houses along the lines shown in the accompanying details.

Permanent homes insure maximum production, because the workmen are contented with their living conditions.

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Band Ornaments, Dull Brass Finish.  
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J. A. DRUMMOND

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California Representative

San Francisco



duly carried, that the new By-Laws and Constitution, as submitted by the committee for the same, be gotten out in printed form and presented individually to the members for adoption, in accordance with the rulings of the present By-Laws and Constitution.

Under the head of Papers and Discussions, Mr. Backus introduced Attorney Richard J. Culver, who took for his subject "Liability Insurance, Bonds and Contracts." Mr. Culver gave a very interesting and instructive address, setting forth the legal phases of the subject, emphasizing the importance of carefully prepared contract papers, and in conclusion inviting the members to informally discuss the subject with him.

With Mr. Backus expressing the Chapter's appreciation of the guest's presence, and his enlightening talk, the meeting adjourned at 10:25 P. M.

H. F. WITHEY, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.  
HELD ON JAN. 2, 1918, UNIVERSITY CLUB

The following members were present: President Bebb, Messrs. Baeder, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Huntington, Loveless, Park, Schack, Stephen, Storey, Willatzen, Willcox, Williams, Mann.

As guests of the Chapter were present Robert McClellan, assistant professor of architecture at the University of Washington, Fred Stephen, Clyde Rogers, Walter Squire and E. J. Ivy.

After dinner, before taking up the business of the evening, the President requested the members to rise and drink a silent toast to the President of the United States, after which he welcomed the guests of the evening in appropriate terms.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved without corrections.

The President's address followed, which will, as usual, be made a part of the Chapter records.

The Secretary's report for the Executive Committee was read and placed on file.

The Treasurer's report was a verbal one, which is to be followed by a written report when all of the bills for the first month of the year have been accounted for.

### STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Competition Committee:* Mr. Bebb, chairman, reported there had been one matter before his committee during the year, which was the question of a possible competition for a high school at Everett. After some time, this competition was finally abandoned.

Mr. Stephen asked permission to read a program for a competition which he proposed the Chapter should take part in, the subject being a tombstone for the Kaiser.

*Education Committee:* Mr. Gould reported in the absence of Mr. Myers, the chairman. He suggested that draftsmen who are taking the *beaux arts* work do this work at the university in connection with the architectural department.

*Public Information Committee:* Mr. Gould, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the committee and suggestions for the future, which was placed on file.

*Institute Affairs Committee:* Mr. Willcox, chairman, spoke regarding nomination of Institute officers and the change in the time allowed for making such nominations from sixty to thirty days.

*Ordinance Committee:* Mr. Stephen, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the year, which has been placed on file.

*Professional Practices and Charges:* Mr. Willatzen, chairman, stated that his committee was getting together some information regarding the charges; that is, the cost plus commission basis.

*Ways and Means Committee:* Mr. Schack, chairman, submitted a written report touching principally upon a foundation of a permanent fund for the Chapter.

*Master Builders' Conference Committee:* Mr. Loveless reported regarding the joint banquet at the Washington Annex last summer.

*Central Council Social Agencies:* A letter from Mr. Albertson, our delegate to this society, was read suggesting that the Chapter appoint no further delegates to this organization. Mr. Willcox moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

*Legislative Committee:* Mr. Baeder, chairman, submitted a written report, which has been placed on file.

Reading of communications followed. An interesting letter from Major Somerville and two from Sergeant Coté were read.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Capitol Group Plan Committee:* Mr. Willcox stated that the Governor has answered the resolutions submitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce in a most evasive manner and the committee was taking every advantage of opportunities to make progress.

*Committee on Christmas Remembrances to Men in the Service:* Mr. Schack, chairman, stated that a large box had been sent to Somerville and Coté in France and pocket knives to Alden and Sexsmith.

The election of officers followed, disclosing the election of Mr. Daniel Huntington, President; Mr. G. C. Field, Secretary; Mr. Frank L. Baker, Treasurer; Mr. A. H. Albertson, First Vice-President; Mr. George Gove, Second Vice-President; Mr. Albert Held, Third Vice-

President, and Messrs. C. H. Bebb, James Stephen and James H. Schack on the Executive Committee.

Election of delegates to the convention followed. Mr. Bebb and Mr. Held were elected.

On the subject of new business, Mr. Blackwell called the attention of the Chapter to the fact that we should start our work at an early date in connection with the passage of a registration law to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

The business meeting was adjourned and a very enjoyable musicale followed, interspersed by amusing stories by Mr. Stephen and Mr. Willcox.

## MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON JAN. 18, 1918, MASONIC CLUB ROOMS, ARCADE BUILDING.

The following members were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baker, Bebb, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Graham, Josenhans, Loveless, Myers, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Baeder, Everett, Wilson, Park, Mann, Siebrand, Svarz.

As guests of the Chapter, Dr. McBride, Health Commissioner of the City of Seattle, and Mr. Fowler, the assistant superintendent of the buildings of Seattle, were present.

The meeting was called to consider reports of the Industrial Housing Committee pertaining to War Emergency Housing.

Mr. Bebb, chairman of the committee, read the report, which he followed with some remarks upon the number of men which the Government proposed to send to Seattle. He reviewed briefly the work which the committee had done and urged upon the Chapter the necessity for the adoption of the report as a constructive effort to help the city do its part in the war. Mr. Stephen, one of the committee members, pointed out the fact that providing for a large number of men who had been assigned to the city was a work primarily the function of the National Government. He further pointed out that there was an abundance of vacant property upon which to locate cantonments and housing communities without encroaching upon the park areas; that the development of industrial housing will doubtlessly be in a southerly direction because of the transportation facilities afforded.

Several Chapter members expressed their views and Mr. Josenhans, the City Superintendent of Buildings, stated that his department had some small amount of inquiries with a view to the erection of ready-built or factory-built houses; also that there was a strong desire to use old warehouses and loft buildings for dormitories. His department under his direction has formulated a set of regulations governing the use of this class of buildings. He stated very positively that he did not care to see any of them used for this purpose because of the unsanitary condition of many of them and the lack of proper fire exits.

Mr. Gould pointed out that the main question was to secure places for these men to live temporarily upon their arrival and permanent ones as soon as they desire to bring their families, and that the city should not wait until the emergency and crowding are so great that slums and insanitary conditions would be created.

Mr. Baker raised the question as to whether city government could not supply all of the dormitory houses necessary by the construction of cantonments. He pointed out that 20,000 men receiving \$5.00 per day received for 300 working days \$30,000,000.00 and that the city could well afford to stand 10 per cent of this amount, or \$3,000,000.00, in construction.

Some general discussion was entered into by the meeting, following which Mr. Loveless moved that a committee of three be appointed to have charge of supplying the public with plans of houses costing \$2,500.00 and less, and that the committee prepare a program by which these plans could be put before the public, the committee to report at the next meeting. This motion was seconded and Mr. Graham and Mr. Stephen pointed out that all housing of a temporary nature must properly be done by the Government and that private owners should be encouraged to put up all possible houses.

The question being put on, Mr. Loveless' motion, as above stated, was carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Thomas then moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Dr. McBride, being called upon for some remarks, stated that he considered the report covered the situation very clearly and that the recommendations contained therein were of a constructive nature. He pointed out that, unless proper precaution were taken, overcrowding would occur; that the sanitation, size and location of cantonments should be carefully worked out; that the city of Tacoma had been taken over by the Federal Health Service because of the danger from these sources, and that precaution should be taken to insure against this happening to Seattle.

President Huntington informed the Chapter that it had been brought to the attention of the Housing Committee that a Federal Director of Industrial Housing would be appointed for this district and that it was the business of the Chapter to see that a broad-gauged man thoroughly in sympathy with work of this nature was appointed.

Mr. Baker moved an amendment to the report, that in the event of the Government failing to provide housing for industrial workers, it is the duty of the city government to do so, and that the city provide ground for the Government to construct its dormitory houses upon. There being no second to the motion, the question was not put, and there being a call for the original question to adopt the report, Mr. Thomas' motion to that effect was carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p. m.

